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A Man Who Can Say No With a Smile

Director Douglas and His Progress Toward the Balanced Budget He Once Warned Congress Must Be Achieved

Written for The Literary Digest
By CHARLES G. ROSS
Washington Correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

WASHINGTON.—About a year and a half ago—an eon, as things go these days—a young man arose in his place in the House of Representatives at Washington and spoke in a conversational one about the desperate financial plight of the Federal Government. He talked easily, without notes. Tho the subject was one that had been worn threadbare, the young man had such a wealth of precise information, he made his points so neatly, he was so obviously in dead earnest, that the House gave him close attention. The House will do that, now and again, when a member has something to say, and says it without bluster. This speaker, moreover, tho only thirty-seven years old, had already made his mark.

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Charles G. Ross

He said that all the relief measures passed by Congress up to that time had been superficial; they did not strike at the root of the trouble. Unless Congress had the courage to do the fundamental thing that must be done, all these palliatives would fail and the country would sink into a worse state than ever. The House applauded this indictment of itself. He cited the huge Federal deficits for 1931 and 1932 and the deficit in prospect for 1933. Together they amounted to more than $5,000,000,000. If the Government, he said, continued living beyond its means, continued borrowing to meet current expenses, its credit would collapse and economic darkness would descend not only on the United States but on the world. The budget of the United States Government must be balanced!

The time allotted the young man ran out, and the House by unanimous consent gave him fifteen minutes more. The budget must be balanced—so ran the refrain—and the only way to balance it was to cut appropriations. The new taxes that Congress was about to impose would fall far short of requirements; to add to them would put an intolerable burden on the people. Congress must lay the ax to appropriations. All the members of the House—the speaker lashed himself with the others—had been voting away money for particular interests and particular districts. This must stop! In the face of the crisis confronting the nation, the members of Congress, even at the risk of their political lives, must vote to cut expenses; they must, above all other things, Balance the Budget!

The speaker was Lewis W. Douglas, at that time Congressman from Arizona in his third term, and now the Director of the Budget, supreme boss of the job that he told Congress must be done if the country was to be saved. When it became known from Hyde Park that Mr. Roosevelt had picked Lew Douglas for this onerous task there was general suprize in Washington, for Douglas was still comparatively obscure, and half a dozen big names had been "mentioned" for the post by the wiseacres. Among those who knew Douglas the surprize lasted only a moment. And among those who both knew Douglas and believed, with him, that the most useful contribution the Government could make toward economic recovery was to get itself out of the red, there was rejoicing. Lew Douglas, they said, will do the job if anybody can. Lew Douglas, they said, has courage (tho generally a shorter and more expressive word was used) and he can say "no." They were right on both counts. He proved his courage in the House when he demanded a rigorous pruning of war veterans' benefits, and since the fourth of March he has been so busy seeing people and telling them "no" that he has had to give up his bicycle riding for a swifter means of getting to and from his office.

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TRYING TO ADJUST EXPENSES AND TAXES
Lewis Douglas (left), Secretary of the Treasury Woodin, and Representative Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, conferring on the budget

It is largely because of Douglas's soft-spoken but firm "no" at critical times, as in the matter of the strong Congressional effort to defeat the principle of his new schedule of veterans' benefits, that the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1933, so far as the ordinary running expenses of the Government are concerned, is being brought into approximate balance. According to Democratic estimates, the Government will finish the fiscal year not more than $100,000,000 behind, and perfect balance may be attained if the business pick-up, with its happy concomitant of mounting revenue from taxes, continues. All such estimates, of course, must be accepted with reserva-

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tions, based on their partizan character and the uncertainty of the times, but it is not amiss to say that the budget is beginning to reflect a substantial achievement when the figures are measured against the staggering deficits of the last three years. Douglas is putting his preachments into ruthless practise. The goal of the Democrats is a 25 per cent. reduction in the running expenses of the Government, as pledged in the party's platform, and it will not be the fault of the Budget Director if the goal is not reached.

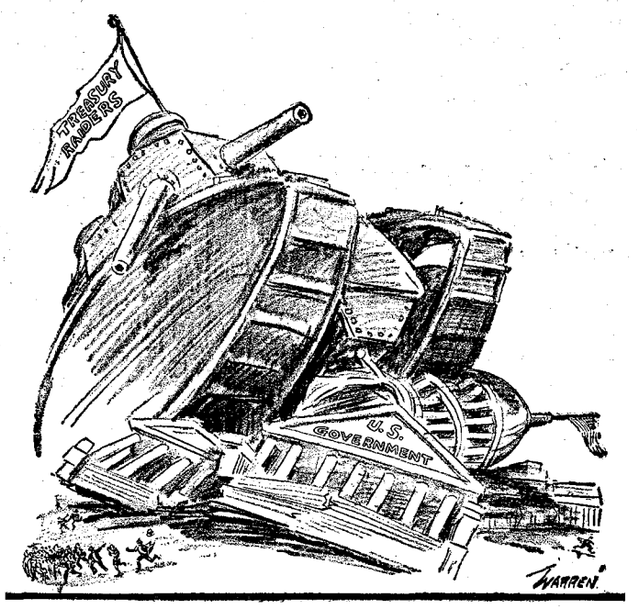
The Two Budgets

As indicated by the qualifying words, "so far as the ordinary running expenses of the Government are concerned," there is another side to the story. This is the side on which Republican critics of the Administration, not improperly, are laying heavy emphasis. They are pointing out that the budget-balancing claims of the Democrats are predicated on the separation which has been made between "ordinary" and "extraordinary" expenses of the Government. They say that if it were not for this bookkeeping device, by which the great sums to be borrowed for the purposes of the Roosevelt recovery program are segregated from the ordinary expenses of the Government, the Federal budget would stand revealed as "more out of balance than at any time in the history of the United States, with the single exception of one year during the World War."

All this is quite true. It is legitimate campaign material. The fact should be noted, however, that many economists have long advocated the separate budgeting of extraordinary expenses for relief and public works, on the theory that such expenses should not be charged against the year in which they are incurred, but should be spread over a term of years. There is every reason, they say, why the Government should follow the standard accounting practise of private corporations. This, at any rate, is what the Government, departing from its prior method, is now doing. There is no mystery about it. The working of the two-budget system is clearly seen in the public works section of the National Industry Recovery Act, the key-stone of the Roosevelt program. Provision is there made for the expenditure of $3,300,000,000 to be raised by government borrowing. This amount is not made a charge against current revenues. But provision is also made, specifically, for new taxes sufficient to meet an annual outlay of $220,000,000 for interest on and gradual retirement of the $3,300,000,000 loans. Thus the budget for the current running expenses of the Government is kept in balance.

But we are not primarily concerned here with any quarrel between the political parties over the definition of "budget balancing." Nor, we imagine, is the average voter. He will judge the Roosevelt program by its results. If it puts men back to work and restores the purchasing power of the people, he will call the program good, and any cry that the Democrats unbalanced the budget more than ever while pretending to balance it will fall on deaf ears. And so it should.

Let us not confuse terms with the actuality behind them. Forget the dispute as to whether or not the budget has been balanced. The point here is simply that Lewis Douglas, by saying "no" at a certain point in the pension controversy, by saying "no" on countless other occasions, by insisting on radical cuts in the expenses of all departments below the amounts appropriated to them by the last Congress, has got the ordinary running expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1933-34 down to approximate balance with the expected revenue. This was the job assigned to him by the President. Others have handled the inflation part of the President's program—and it is no secret that with some of those others, Assistant Secretary of State Moley for example, he does not see eye to eye on economic policies. Douglas is the Roosevelt Minister of Deflation.



IF THEIR DEMANDS WERE ALL GRANTED

—Warren in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

Douglas's ability to say "no" and mean it may be explained in part by his ancestry. He is Scotch, he is the grandson of a Presbyterian preacher, he is the son of the famous "Rawhide Jim" Douglas, who made a fortune out of copper-mining in Arizona. Lewis was born in that State on July 2, 1894, and before he went away to school did a spell of work in his father's mines. He attended Hackley School at Tarrytown, New York, and then Amherst College, which gave him the A.B. degree in 1916. Later he took a special course in metallurgy and geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He volunteered in the war, won a commission at a training camp and served overseas as a first lieutenant with the Ninety-first Division. General Pershing cited him for bravery in the Argonne offensive, and Belgium gave him its war cross after Lys-Escault.

After the war he taught history at Amherst for a year and then chemistry at Hackley School for six months. In 1921 he married Peggy Zinsser, of Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, and took her back with him to Arizona, where he has since engaged in mining and citrus ranching. His home is at Phœnix. After a term in the Arizona State Legislature, he was elected to Congress in 1926, when he was thirty-two years old, and reelected in 1928, 1930 and 1932.

Conservative Attitude

The Democratic label worn by Lewis Douglas tells as little about him as the Republican label tells about George Norris. His views, as the record shows, are conservative, and when he was in the House they led him to vote often with the Republican side. He fought government operation of Muscle Shoals, for example, and he opposed the Boulder Dam bill. Over Boulder Dam he clashed with another vigorous and youngish-looking man, Phil Swing of California, a progressive Republican, in a debate that some of their colleagues called "the battle of the little giants." He voted for the sales tax. He helped to place the copper tariff in the 1932 revenue act—tho it ought to be added that this represents no insurgency in the Democratic party to-day.

Despite his wanderings from the party fold, Douglas retained the liking of his Democratic colleagues and got committee assignments of growing importance. It was not held against him that he hobnobbed with the "silk-stocking crowd" on the Republican side—men like Bacon of New York, Aldrich of Rhode Island, and the late Nicholas Longworth. His attractive personality, his ability and industry, and his unquestioned political courage were assets that brought him eventually to the powerful Appropriations Committee, where he could give full and effective play to his great hobby—economy. When his appointment as Budget Director was announced in the House, both sides arose and gave him an ovation. His popularity in this quarter has waned, of course, since he began his slashing of veterans' allowances, and pieces referring to him as "the Copper King" and denouncing his "brutal" treatment of the veterans have appeared in the post-session numbers of *The Congressional Record*.

Early in his career in the House Douglas began looking into the laws conferring benefits of one kind and another on the

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The Democratic Job Line in Washington

NOT all the members of Congress have left Washington.

Some of the Democratic members are said to be "almost afraid to go home because they haven't been able to get any jobs for deserving Democrats in their districts."

There are some 100,000 Federal positions normally vacated by the adherents of the party going out of power and to be filled by "deserving" members of the victorious organization. Then besides there are perhaps 30,000 new jobs created by the recovery legislation. It is being talked about as the biggest handout of political jobs the country has ever seen.

And right here we run into a sort of paradox.

Democratic Congressmen and leaders are complaining that they can not reward their constituents because of the Administration's delay in making appointments. A Democratic Congressman told Postmaster-General Farley, the President's patronage representative, that people who worked for the party in the election were saying, "either come across with these jobs or else—"

And on the other hand the National Civil Service Reform League is publicly appealing to the Roosevelt Administration not to turn its back on the Civil Service and throw offices open to "party spoilsmen." So apparently neither the party politicians nor the reformers are completely satisfied.

Waiting for Farley

With Congress out of session Henry M. Hyde of the Baltimore *Evening Sun* has been counting more out-of-town automobiles

"WHAT? NO PLUMS?"
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

in the national capital than at any time since the inauguration. Washington in June and July is no summer resort. Then why, asks Mr. Hyde, do the people keep swarming in? The answer, he says, "is a word of one syllable and four letters—J-O-B-S." And so, we read on—

"The faithful are here from everywhere, waiting for Postmaster-General James A. Farley to distribute the meal tickets.

"The waiting room of Mr. Farley, up on the fifth floor of the old building of the Post-office Department, is a huge apartment. There are dozens of chairs and couches around its walls. And they are filled from early in the morning until the lights go out."

With the return of the President from his vacation, according to Mr. Farley, a number of the more important appointments for such offices as Federal District Attorney, Internal Revenue Collector, Federal Marshal and Collector of Customs will be made from the Postmaster-General's list.

In proposing candidates, the party leaders are expected to observe five conditions, according to Louis Seibold of the New York *American:*

"They are (1) established fitness to perform the services required; (2) party regularity; (3) unqualified support of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy; (4) endorsement of local as well as State leaders with the O.K. of Senators; (5) rejection of applicants involved in factional rows."

Impatient Democrats

Democratic dissatisfaction with the slowness in the distribution of the political pie has been demonstrated several times. For instance, early in May there was a meeting of the Democratic members of the House to discuss this subject and to listen to a soothing plea for patience from the Postmaster-General.

And in June a delegation of House leaders called on Mr. Farley recommending the revocation of executive orders issued by the last three Republican Presidents "covering into" the civil service about 4,600 officers and incumbent Republican appointees.

This demand for the ousting of "covered in" Republicans meets with the editorial condemnation of the Republican Boston *Transcript*, for instance, the Democratic Boston *Globe* and the independent Washington *Post*.

The *Federal News*, an official organ of Federal employees, calls attention to reports that workers who happen to be Republicans are dropped in the economy drive and then new jobs in the recovery organizations are given to Democrats with political endorsement. This paper declares that in filling new jobs the Government should "reemploy the men and women with Civil Service qualifications and training and who, through absolutely no fault of their own, have been the victims of curtailed operations elsewhere in the Federal Government."

Is the Merit System Menaced?

The National Civil Service Reform League has vigorously protested against the decision of Congress not to place the new governmental activities under the civil service—"without a single exception these new agencies thus created have been thrown open to the political spoilsmen to do with as they see fit." And President Roosevelt is requested to ask the heads of the various agencies to seek the cooperation of the Civil Service Commission.

The point made by the League is strongly

Keystone

CHIEF PATRONAGE DISPENSER
Postmaster-General James A. Farley

emphasized in a number of our newspapers.

But the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* suggests that the best answer is that the offices are of a temporary character:

"Such large responsibilities are vested in the directing heads of these new agencies that to entrust them, in addition, with unabridged responsibility for picking their aides may be justifiable. Further, whether or not civil service rules have prevailed, most appointments have certainly been untainted by the usual politics. Few administrations have been less susceptible to reproach on the score of using the spoils system. The complaints on patronage so far have been much more numerous on the part of the advocates of that device."

To complete the discussion with a few words from David Lawrence of the Consolidated Press:

"The truth is Mr. Roosevelt is doing fairly well with some of the appointees to the higher offices but among the minor officials he is not as careful—or at least some of those who are recommending minor executives are taking advantage of the President's preoccupation in other affairs. To the veteran observers who had expected a higher degree of care from a liberal Administration, the picture is the same old political deal of yesteryears."

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The March of the States Toward Repeal

LOOKING backward and recalling that "treasonable" and "disloyal" were among the adjectives that wrathful shepherds of the Prohibition flocks were hurling against THE LITERARY DIGEST a little more than a year ago, we experience a deep content.

In engineering our third Prohibition poll in 1932, we were only trying to find out the truth, once for all, about the attitude of the majority of Americans toward the Eighteenth Amendment.

WAKE UP!

—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*

(Reprinted from *The Literary Digest of* March 26, 1932)

We had been inquisitive on that point for eleven years. We wanted to know because the people wanted to know, and because there was fierce opposition to their finding out, and because it was a great and vital problem in the national life. And also because the subject was forbidden in high and domineering circles. It was tabu for the people to learn how they stood on Prohibition.

Suspicions Answered

"Unpatriotic!" thundered a dry shepherd when we announced our third and last Prohibition poll early last year. "A clever bit of wet strategy. If it is a publicity stunt on the part of the magazine, it is a good one, but it is going to cost about half a million dollars, and I strongly suspect that it has other financial backing than that of THE DIGEST."

"Strongly suspect"—the shepherds were cautious.

Just for trying to find out the truth, we were accused of carrying on a "sinister campaign." Cried a sectarian paper in Cincinnati, with ga-ga punctuation:

"Who pays the cost of THE DIGEST'S campaign?

"—The brewers?

"—The distillers?

"—The wine-growers of Europe?

"—General Motors? Du Pont?"

One of the most prominent of dry shepherds told a clerical audience in Rochester that he had positive knowledge that THE LITERARY DIGEST selected its names and addresses for ballots "largely from bootleggers' lists and the clients of liquor-selling drug-stores," and that none were sent to women, clergymen, or church members. At that point the shepherd lost his caution. He called upon those among his audience of clergymen who had received DIGEST ballots to hold up their hands, and so many hands shot up, according to a report in a local paper, that the shepherd stammered with embarrassment and dropped the subject then and there.

And now the States are marching for Repeal. Sixteen of them so far, with thumbs sternly down on the Eighteenth Amendment. How times have changed since THE DIGEST was "treasonable" for finding out what the people and the States really desired to do!

Already the South has begun to speak. West Virginia stands in the Repeal column, just as she stood in THE DIGEST'S polls, and her southern counties, which border on Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, are reported to be definitely wet, but not more so in habit and sentiment than their neighbors across th State lines.

Tennessee will have her referendum o the 20th of this month. Alabama and A kansas will have theirs two days earlier.

How will the South speak? Our last-yea Prohibition poll gave only two dry State Kansas and North Carolina. Some of th other States were wet by narrow margins and it wouldn't be surprizing to find a fe on the dry side of the line. Of the sixtee that have spoken so far, while all were fo Repeal, some showed a trifle wetter an some a trifle drier than they appeared i our poll finals over a year ago.

Key to Southern Action

Perhaps an index to Southern sentimen may be found in the news that Bisho Gailor, of Memphis, former head of th Episcopal Church in America and no Bishop of Tennessee, has come out, "as a Southern man," for Repeal, backing up hi announcement with a vigorous statement o his reasons, and with a reminder that Re peal "will not abrogate any law that th people of Tennessee may see fit to enact."

Friends sometimes exclaim that we mus feel happy over this year's rich confirma tions of all our Prohibition polls, especially the enormous ones of 1930 and 1932, which were denounced so rudely and disputed so hotly. Well, it's fine to wear a feather in one's cap, and to be patted on the back by editors, statesmen and citizens, and to see the fateful roll-call of the States demonstrating that the ten millions of postal ballots which were returned to us out of the forty millions that we sent out in those two polls gave such a faithful picture of the composite mind of the nation.

The Profiteer on the Threshold as Prices Rise

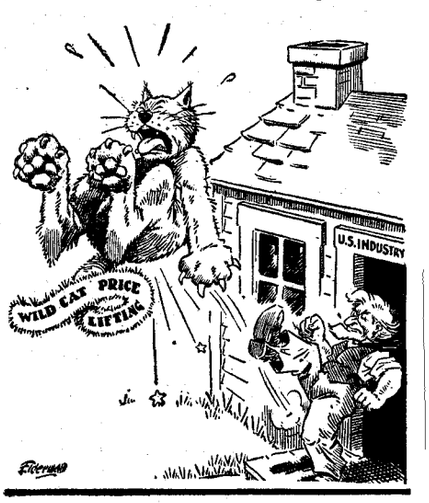
VILLAINS change rapidly in the Roosevelt reconstruction drama. When recovery legislation was going through Congress, we heard frequently that—in its agricultural and industrial aspects—its purpose was to raise prices, and through them, wages. The price cutter was the bugaboo then, and the recovery act was designed to defeat him.

But now there seems to have been a new sort of deal. Prices are rising. Food, tobacco, cotton, furniture, to mention only a few items, are going up. Rents and coal, to mention two on the other side, are still down. The general cost of living was up .8 per cent. in May, its first rise since September, 1930.

This rise has brought with it the fear that the profiteer, with his "wildcat price lifting," as Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of industrial recovery, calls it, is just around the corner. And, as Ulric Bell reports in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, there are no teeth in the law sharp enough to bite that individual effectively.

Nevertheless, the Administration has taken swift action of two sorts to balk the price kiter.

Speaking over the radio recently, General Johnson uttered the stern warning that "this



SCRAM!

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

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Administration simply will not stand" for such practises. As a safeguard against them, at least as regards the prices of agricultural products, Dr. Frederic Clemson Howe has been appointed to guard the housewives of the nation against the profiteer. Dr. Howe, sixty-five, alert, erudite, an authority on municipal affairs, once wrote a book on "The High Cost of Living."

"This is a deadly serious matter—this danger of runaway prices," General Johnson said when he addressed his radio warning to potential gougers. "There are still about 12,000,000 unemployed in this country and even those who still have jobs are largely on much-reduced incomes.

Keystone

FARM PRICE GUARDIAN

Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Wilson associate, reformer, who aids the New Deal

"Any wildcat price-lifting will have its first bearing directly on the very creature necessities of these unfortunates—their means to keep out hunger, thirst, and cold. This Administration simply will not stand for that, and we do not expect to have any trouble about it."

The Journal of Commerce (New York) observes:

"Evidently General Johnson and his assistants are facing a problem of selective adjustments of cost prices to selling prices which calls for skilled diplomatic handling. Organized industries are being asked to risk increasing their unit costs without making an immediate corresponding advance in their selling prices. The optimistic belief that the additional outlays can be absorbed by manufacturing industries without an offsetting increase in the prices of goods sold to consumers is evidently not shared by all the industries facing submission to fair codes under the industrial recovery act. Some are reported to be unwilling to quote prices of finished goods for forward delivery except with stipulations designed to protect them against higher wage rates and rising costs."

Otto Kahn Before the Senate Banking Committee

OTTO H. KAHN, trim, debonair, with bristling black eyebrows, graying hair, and handle-bar mustache, has been described as a small edition of J. P. Morgan. So it is appropriate that his examination by Counsel Ferdinand Pecora and the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, during the investigation of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, should be regarded as a small edition of the Morgan hearing.

A smaller edition for a variety of reasons. Kuhn, Loeb & Company, in which Mr. Kahn is senior partner, is a smaller concern than the House of Morgan—total assets of $66,974,845 on December 31, 1931, compared with Morgan assets on January 2, 1932, of $432,566,788.

Kuhn, Loeb & Company is not to be compared with Morgan's in the American popular mind as a symbol of financial power.

Finally, the Morgan hearings and the excitement they produced reduced to anticlimax anything that might follow.

America was not surprized to hear that the provisions for capital gains and losses in the income-tax law had helped Mr. Kahn escape the payment of such a tax in 1930, 1931, 1932.

So many bond issues, domestic and foreign, have defaulted since 1929, that the story of five loans, totaling $90,000,000, to the Mortgage Bank of Chile between 1925 and 1929, arranged by Kuhn, Loeb and the Guaranty Company, was just another detail.

"You have touched a sore point!" Mr. Kahn exclaimed when Mr. Pecora brought up this matter.

"It is the only issue," he explained, "which my firm has made, the only foreign issue which is in default."

Function of the Banker

Revelation that Norman H. Davis, now President Roosevelt's "ambassador-at-large," but described by Mr. Kahn as at that time a private citizen, received fees totaling $35,000 for services connected with these bonds, caused momentary excitement. But Mr. Pecora's efforts to show that the loans were arranged without proper investigation of Chilean affairs, and the insistence of Mr. Kahn and Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, a partner, that such was not the case were quite according to the routine already established in such hearings.

Nor was the decline in Kuhn, Loeb assets—from $120,402,103.78 at the end of 1929, to $66,974,845.45 at the end of 1931—regarded as surprizing.

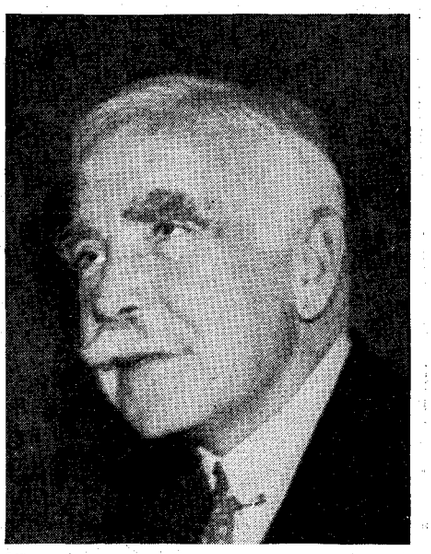
Mr. Kahn got into the record his views on the function of the private banker, whom he regards as a sort of financial doctor, whose chief asset is his standing, and evils now existent in our financial system, and the way to cure them.

He sat cool and dapper in blue serge in the witness chair, stroking his mustache from time to time. He spoke with a bit of lisp, and the accent of his native Germany.

"Has there not developed a rule among bankers to keep hands off the client when they know that client had its financing done by another banker?" asked Mr. Pecora, who was apparently trying to show the existence of virtual monopolies in the investment business.

Mr. Kahn seized the opportunity to deliver a homily on the evils of cutthroat competition.

"That rule," he answered, "is very much in the spirit of the kind of code which the Legislature has now adopted, or is about to adopt, to regulate the business activities of all branches of business in the country.



Acme

TELLING A BANKER'S TROUBLES

Otto H. Kahn photographed during an interview at the Senatorial inquiry

"In other words, instead of cutthroat competition, which is not to the interest of the public; instead of the kind of competition we had between 1926 and 1928—when, to my knowledge, fifteen American bankers sat in Belgrade, Jugo-Slavia, making bids, and a dozen American bankers sat in a half-dozen Southern and Central American States, or in Balkan States—instead of that kind of competition, cutthroat competition, one outbidding the other foolishly, recklessly, to the detriment of the public, compelling him to force bonds upon the public at a price which is not determined by the value of that security so much as by his eagerness to get in—that kind of competition, I hope, is ended.

"The competition which exists, in my opinion, is a competition of service and performance—the competition of attracting clients, not by chasing after business."

If the examination of Mr. Kahn tended to follow an established formula, so did editorial reaction to his testimony.

Thus the New York *World-Telegram* refers to "bankers' lack of intelligence and trustworthiness in handling other people's money." But the New York *Evening Post* censures Mr. Pecora's efforts to dramatize as sinful "every one of the ordinary decent practises of high-grade business."

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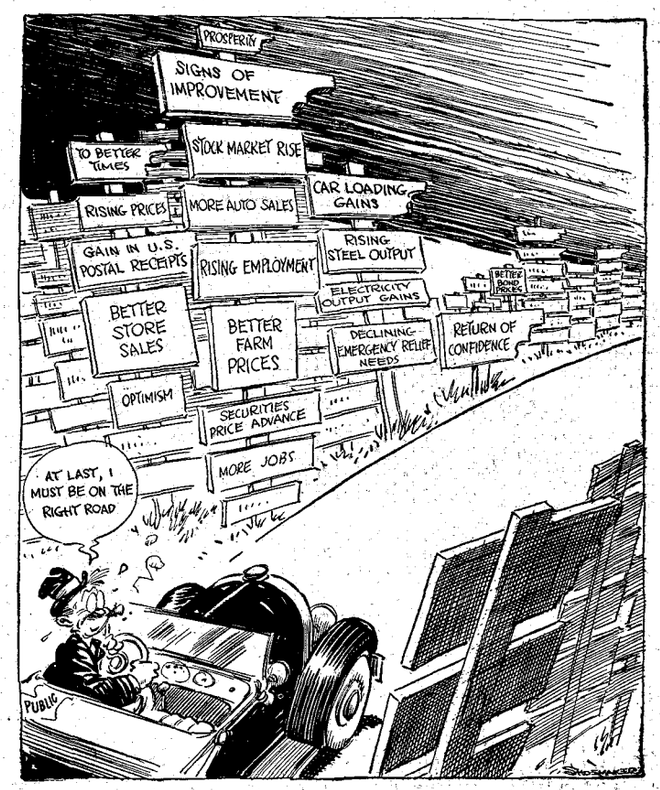
The Quickening of the Nation's Industrial Pulse

WE'RE turning the corner, but beware of skidding.

So warns the Philadelphia *Record*, expressing the concern of a number of papers over the country's growing excitement as evidence accumulates that the back of the depression is breaking, if not actually broken.

We must not go too fast, is the warning.

"Washington and a large part of the public show some signs of beginning to feel like a crowd of people on the way from a funeral to a picnic," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*. "The mood ought to be put under control."



FIFTY THOUSAND SIGNS CAN'T BE WRONG

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

But other editors seem to entertain no doubts that the country, finally and definitely, is on its way out of the slough.

"The best news of all," as the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* says, is the announcement by the American Federation of Labor that 1,200,000 persons went back to work in April and May, coupled with an estimate that the total had reached 1,659,000 by June 21. Thus the army of unemployed is being reduced from its peak total of 13,770,000 in March.

The average earnings of workers in the manufacturing industry increased 8.6 per cent. in May over April, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

All over the land are signs that the industrial pulse is quickening to a strong beat. A glance at the head-lines of articles wired to the New York *Times* in a wide survey shows how general is the pick-up: "New England Gains Widen," "Philadelphia Pushing On," "Ohio Industry Speeds Up," "Chicago Trade Spreads," "St. Louis Spurt Is General," "New Gains at Kansas City," "Rain Helps Northwest," "Wages Rising in South," "Trade Strong at Richmond," "Business Gains in Southwest," "General Upturn on Coast."

The day after this survey was made, Washington correspondents were wiring cheering dispatches based upon the Federal Reserve Board's monthly survey of business conditions. It was "a pæan of prosperity," said a New York *Sun* correspondent, and John Boettiger, of the Chicago *Tribune* wrote:

"The American struggle toward the happy days of old continues to be marked on all sides by signs of victory. Industrial production is outstripping all previous gains. The furnaces of the steel mills are blazing in constantly gaining volume. Automobile factories are increasing their output to meet orders.

"The most sensitive indices of trade recovery continue to show great strides out of the slough. A report on general business conditions, issued by the Federal Reserve Board, is the most optimistic and enthusiastic it has written in many months."

Participating in the up-swing were the steel, lumber, textile, shoe and building industries and freight traffic. Some of the gains were made in a normally slack period, as a New York *Times* correspondent points out, and:

"The situation was regarded as even more significant in view of the fact that the Government's drive to stimulate recovery was only in its preliminary stages in May and early June. Once the force of this campaign is really felt, officials expect that even greater progress will be made."

Turning back to the editorial discussion of all this good news, the Baltimore *Sun*, already quoted, warns that "it is possible to tangle what appears to be a fundamental business improvement in a maze of governmental schemes to stimulate and at the same time to control, and thus to end in confusion and perhaps in a new disaster." It goes on:

"Apparently the Administration has made up its mind to place its greatest emphasis on the new economic nationalism—or development of the idea of a self-contained national economy. There are enough problems in this, only faintly glimpsed so far in the more voluble parts of Washington, to persuade thoughtful men to the utmost caution. When there is evidence of a sound process of recovery already under way caution becomes imperative."

A sober note also is struck by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which points out that "we have a long way yet to go before unemployment is lowered to the level of normal times." And it adds that "patience, hope, courage and, on the part of all relief agencies, continued effort will be needed for many months to come."

Reason for Optimism

Other papers enthusiastically declare that "optimism is justified." One of these is the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* which says that "cynics and pessimists who have been slow to concede any solid ground for optimism, find the ground slipping from under their feet. Because of the magnitude of the depression, the recovery seems slow, but comparisons made by months reveal unmistakable progress." Then:

"For more than three years the cynics and pessimists have had their day, adding the paralysis of fear and skepticism to other ills that have beset the world. It is time for them to change their ways. There is no room for them in a world resolved to go back to work and bent on recovery."

By the twofold process of wage enlargement and employment expansion, "the purchasing power of the country is being rebuilt," remarks the Kansas City *Star*. "The spiral now is upward rather than downward. The reverse of the processes that kept forcing it down should now serve to keep pushing it up."

Prediction for Fall

"There is an almost universal belief," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "that conditions will be still better in the fall." Whether the pick-up "is due to the various laws which were passed by Congress or whether the time had arrived naturally for the change is difficult to determine"—

"Shelves of merchants had been depleted some time ago; and when enterprising business men resolved to stock up they started mills and factories into operation and thereby gave employment to hundreds of thousands.

"In any event, a spirit of optimism is abroad in the land. Psychology is playing its part. When we add to this actual proof of men going to work we are fully justified in joining in the growing hopefulness. The American people have withstood adversity splendidly. Their faith in the future has remained undimmed."

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Accident Statistics Show Home Is a Perilous Place

"IN these days when one is forced to stay at home more, on account of the expense of going out, it is discouraging to learn that the home is one of the most dangerous places to stay if you don't want to get hurt."

So writes Robert Benchley in his column in the New York *Daily Mirror*, using the home accident statistics of the National Safety Congress in London as the basis for an amusing article.

It is all very well for the Congress to argue that "too many houses nowadays are filled with unnecessary sharp edges and corners or cluttered up with too many sharp-edged tables and other pieces of furniture," says Mr. Benchley, but that "doesn't take care of the stair problem nor does it explain just how corners are to be done away with unless everybody can live in a rotunda."

Dangers of the Home

"What, for example, is to be done about cellar-stairs with too low a ceiling?" he asks. "A man may take care of a furnace for twenty-five years and still forget to duck his head when he starts going down the cellar-stairs. And, even if he never quite kills himself with one bump, the constant banging at his forehead, year after year, night after night, is going eventually to result in a general concussion or softening of the brain.

"What of bureau-drawers which stick until the puller has got himself quite off balance, and then throw him over backward against his rowing-machine? What of sectional bookcases which topple over on top of one while trying to get a volume from the top stratum?"

Indeed, it would seem that "the work of making the home safe has only just begun," and so Mr. Benchley concludes that "perhaps it would be better if we all just went out and lived in fields." Then: "But even there, certain people are going to be always falling down on rocks. Things look pretty black."

Accidents on Decline

However, it may cheer Mr. Benchley to know that accidents in the United States decreased last year, altho here, too, the toll of home mishaps was large.

Statistics of the National Safety Council as reported by the Washington *Post* show that the total of all fatal accidents in 1932 was 88,000 as compared with 97,415 in 1931 and 99,300 in 1930, the all-time maximum. As usual the largest number of deaths was caused by automobiles, altho a decrease was noted here, the figures being 29,500 in 1932, 33,675 in 1931, 32,929 in 1930.

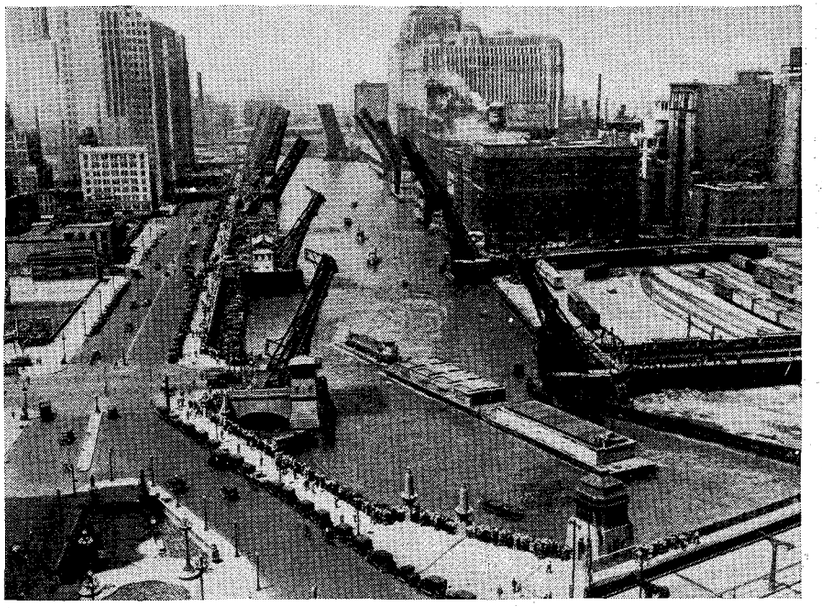
"Home accidents caused 28,000 deaths in 1932," *The Post* reports, and there were about 4,195,000 non-fatal injuries. The chief causes of home accidents are falls, burns, scalds, and explosions. About 34 per cent. of home fatalities occurred in the kitchen.

The Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico Meet

LOOKING forward to an era of great prosperity, Chicago is reveling in her new-found prestige as she salutes "her sister seaports of the seven seas."

To-day the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico are joined. The Illinois waterway, vision of the explorer-priest Marquette and hope of Abraham Lincoln, is at last a reality. And Chicago beams proudly as she sends fleets of squat barges direct to New Orleans 1,000 miles to the south.

"The arrival in Chicago harbor of the first standard tow of barges from New Orleans," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "is an event of first importance in the economic history not only of Chicago but of the entire nation."



Acme

LAKES-TO-GULF WATERWAY DEDICATED

The first barges to bring commercial cargoes direct from New Orleans to Chicago, approaching the Michigan Avenue bridge in the Chicago River

The Wedding of Two Cities

The new waterway is hailed by Secretary of War George H. Dern as an agency to restore economic balance in the nation and to place Mid-West industry and business on a parity with the seaboard States. How the "wedding" of Chicago and New Orleans was celebrated on June 22 is described by Arthur Evans, writing in *The Tribune:*

"The first cargoes from the seven seas came into Chicago harbor as the chief spectacle in the dedicatory ceremonials. A flotilla of barges from New Orleans bearing spices, coffee and sugar reached port after a voyage from the southern end of the lakes-to-gulf route, the first commercial cargo to traverse the new artery from salt water to Lake Michigan.

"Pageantry and oratory, the roaring of cannon in a twenty-one-gun salute, and a parade of water-craft for two hours made the Michigan Avenue bridge vicinity, most historic spot in Chicago, a gala scene. Crowds swarmed on the bridge and on the embankments on both banks, while windows of sky-scrapers and towers were filled with spectators."

Secretary Dern's Speech

In his speech, Secretary Dern emphasized the importance of the new waterway to a vast section of the country. Bringing the felicitations of the President, Secretary Dern said that "Mr. Roosevelt's eyes are upon the magnificent Mississippi valley to-day." Then:

"He sees, in this waterway, and in the final completion of the entire Mississippi valley system of water transportation, the manifest destiny of this region. He knows that this valley is the storehouse of the nation; that it produces 70 per cent. of the country's agricultural products, 50 per cent. of its manufactured products, and 60 per cent. of its exportable surplus, and that within its giant embrace reposes 98 per cent. of its iron-ore deposits, 82 per cent. of its coal, and 70 per cent. of its petroleum stores."

Facts about the new waterway, which was built at a cost of $102,000,000, are supplied by the Associated Press:

"The waterway proper extends ninety-six miles from Lake Michigan at Chicago to the Illinois River at Utica, Illinois.

"In completing it, the engineers used the channels of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers and the Chicago Sanitary District Canal.

"Five powerful locks, capable of lifting and lowering 30,000 tons of freight a day and separated by miles of virtual lakes, make possible the operation of the channel. The locks make up for the difference of 129 feet in elevation at the ends of the waterway."

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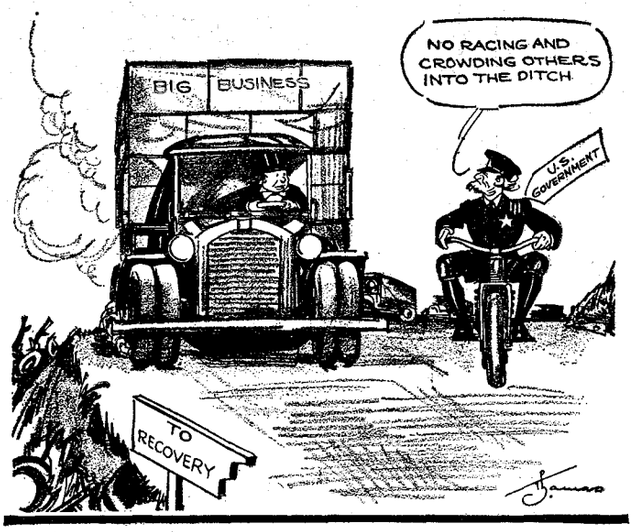
News and Comment from the National Capital

(Written for The Literary Digest)

WASHINGTON.—The sensation of the silly season in Washington was the flurry over Bernard M. Baruch being made Acting President in Mr. Roosevelt's absence on vacation along the New England coast. Even tho rooted in an interview given by Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley, the story died because of the President's complete public indifference to it, but it served to emphasize that the energetic New York financier has a powerful influence on this Government, probably greater than that of any other private citizen.

Mr. Baruch is, to say the least, the outstanding one of that large group of prominent Democrats, survivors from the Wilson Administration, who came back to Washington with, but not in, the new Administration. The President's failure to include him in the delegation to London, followed by the fate of the exaggerated "Acting President" idea and Mr. Baruch's departure for his annual vacation in Europe, seemed to settle it that, whether or not the New Yorker still desires an official relationship with this Administration, none is in sight for him.



THE ROAD IS PATROLLED

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

General Johnson

What has been called the "Baruch school of thought," however, has a strong foothold in the "New Deal." The industrial-control experiment is easily the most important domestic move of the Roosevelt Administration. In the center of it, responsible only to the President, is Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, U.S.A. (retired), the administrator. Author of the war-time selective service act, and a member of the War Industries Board under Mr. Baruch's chairmanship, he was a business assistant of Mr. Baruch in New York when the President called him to this new responsibility. He still prides himself on being a "Baruch man." He continues to avail himself of the advice of his erstwhile business chief. And the plan has operated to date almost precisely as outlined in advance by Mr. Baruch in a speech before the Brookings Institute while the legislation was still pending in Congress.

While it is more likely that General Johnson collaborated with Mr. Baruch in the preparation of the speech, as he had for years in the preparation of other papers, than that the General merely took his cue from Mr. Baruch, the circumstance is not overlooked by those who believe these two men have more in common with each other than with any other man.

Dovetailing with the industrial-control project, and second only to it as an administrative experiment to combat the depression, is the new farm-relief policy. In charge of its domestic-allotment feature by which the Government pays farmers to curtail production and surpluses and hence to raise prices, is George N. Peek, another "Baruch man." A third "Baruch man," Herbert Bayard Swope, one-time executive editor of the now-defunct New York *World*, officially accompanied the President's personal emissary, Mr. Moley, to the world monetary and economic conference which is now in session at London.

Mr. Moley, while telling reporters that Mr. Baruch, meantime, would "sit in" for him at the State Department and have access to all confidential exchanges, as a sort of liaison officer between the President and the delegation at London, expressed his personal confidence in the financier.

What Mr. Swope was expected to do was not clear, but he strongly reflected the Baruch isolationist policy, as contrasted with Secretary Hull's internationalistic philosophy, and he went along at the President's personal request as an aid to an official who had found Mr. Baruch holding views substantially like his own, and had warmed up to him.

There were those who believed this meant that the Baruch influence would be felt in London also, albeit the President failed to complete the circuit by putting Mr. Baruch into the State Department temporarily without portfolio, as Mr. Moley had suggested, with access to the confidential exchanges.

Senator Robinson

But the influence does not stop there. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, the Democratic leader of the Senate, yields to no one in his regard for Mr. Baruch. He worked with him during the Wilson Administration and has continued to do so. He regards Mr. Baruch as a great Democrat. Put to it to choose between President Roosevelt and Mr. Baruch, Senator Robinson very probably would go with Mr. Baruch. Other Democratic leaders of Congress are also extremely friendly with, and responsive to, this former spokesman and confidant of President Wilson. Former President Hoover discovered that when his relationship with Congress was at its worst. Mr. Baruch, altho out of sympathy with much that Mr. Hoover was doing, swung the Democrats into line with him on patriotic grounds at certain crucial periods. It was he who brought about the Robinson pledge of "non-partizan cooperation in the emergency" which nearly cost Senator Robinson his Democratic leadership of the Senate and turned the more radical Democratic members of Congress violently against Mr. Baruch.

Mr. Roosevelt, aware of all these factors, and also of Mr. Baruch's participation in the "stop Roosevelt" movement prior to the Chicago convention last year, has partaken sparingly of Mr. Baruch's advice. He consults him seldom, but he held in check those of his ardent partizans, Louis McHenry Howe included, who would have flatly rejected Mr. Baruch's advice and counsel, if not his regular contribution, when the convention fight was over and the election campaign began. The President was too skilful a politician to make that blunder. He had long since learned that the really successful politician gets along with even his political enemies and wastes no precious time in recriminations, tho drawing the line carefully when it comes to the political favors and recognition.

Influence Is Indirect

Mr. Baruch has had neither favors nor direct recognition from this Administration. Yet, indirectly, his views are being brought to bear upon the Administration's problems. The President, "without taking the old man himself," as one of his "boys" put it, has committed his most vital administrative machinery to men who are loyal to Mr. Baruch. Every major step thus far taken by the President has the support of Mr. Baruch except the abandonment of the gold standard, and once that was done, Mr. Baruch even backed the President's refusal to stabilize the dollar in terms of foreign currency lest the domestic price upswing be arrested.

While Mr. Baruch has been a force to be reckoned with in Democratic politics since the beginning of the Wilson Administration and was President Wilson's chief reliance in economic matters at the Versailles peace

(Continued on page 33)

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The Long-time Portfolio of America's Super-Adviser

(Written for The Literary Digest)

BERNARD M. BARUCH, super-adviser of the United States, continues to hold this unofficial portfolio in the New Deal administration. Each President, since the days of Woodrow Wilson, has turned to this gray-haired giant for consultation. He has been the confidant of all leaders, in and out of politics, Republican or Democratic, and has stood by our recent Presidents through their years of prosperity or depression.

He is a man of seeming contradictions. When not in Wall Street, he is usually in Washington, yet he is not of either of these camps. Both claim him and both seek his advice when there is a hurdle to be cleared, but there are no liens on his time or brains.

Down in South Carolina they say of him that he is first a South Carolinian, second a Democrat, and third an American. With just as little reason, he is frequently referred to in Wall Street as the leading market operator, altho he has not been a speculator since President Wilson called him to head the War Industries Board. In Washington they say he is the man behind the scenes.

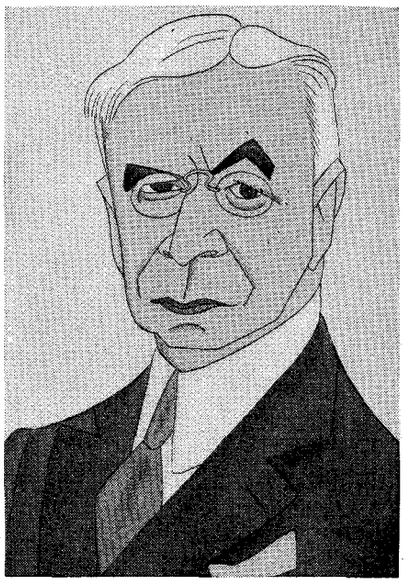
To Baruch himself, none of these is true. He lays claim to only very modest accomplishments. He admits he is the world's leading authority on mineral waters, and except for this he claims membership in the ranks of the practical economists, nothing more.

He has more friends and acquaintances than any other individual in the country, not excepting Charles M. Schwab.

All the Money He Wants

Estimates of his personal wealth run up to $25,000,000. No one except Bernie, as he is universally known, can say how accurate is this guess, but knowing how such estimates are usually exaggerated, the probability is this one errs on the side of generosity. It is known that when he gets a million he salts it away where it won't forget who owns it, but he doesn't try to expand it unduly through taking chances in the stock market. He is one man in the world who says he has all the money he wants.

In that district in lower Manhattan populated by the money changers, Bernie's name has been connected with only two underwritings. He was one of the founders of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company and also of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company. Both have made good, but Juneau furnished plenty of headaches for its backers in the early days, the stock eventually going to zero. The company needed another $3,000,000, and Bernie was one of those who dug into his pocket for the extra stake, much as he has done for the Democratic party on other occasions. Now the company is prosperous. The stock is one of the leading gold-mining issues listed on the board of the New York Stock Exchange, and it increased its dividend during the depression.



BERNARD BARUCH

Caricature drawn for The Literary Digest by Rodney de Sarro

Texas Gulf Sulphur was brought into the world at a price of $10 a share. Since then it has been split four for one, giving an indicated original cost of $2.50 for the initial offering. These shares are now worth about $30, and in the meantime the holders have received several hundreds per share in dividends.

He likes horses, golf and shooting. No man who owns a yearling commits suicide, he says. He is always an optimist. The same applies to golf, he thinks, if you can get at least one good hole in eighteen. That is about as many good ones as he can count on making, but with shooting he is a marksman.

His winter home and shooting lodge is on the Waccamaw Peninsula near Georgetown, South Carolina. He goes there on his yacht, and his plantation is the rendezvous of leading financiers and politicians. The so-called Baruch men are frequently numbered among his guests, but according to Bernie there is no such thing as a Baruch man, which indicates another contradiction. These Baruch men, as he says, are no one's men, being plentifully supplied with their own brains and will. Interested in the same things, they are natural associates.

Baruch's New York office is at 120 Broadway, in the heart of the financial district. It contains no stock ticker. The desk is usually piled high with letters to be answered, and some of them bestow upon him new titles in the political and financial world.

The title of "super-president" received front-page publicity following one of his recent visits to Washington. It is not a new one, the portfolio having been conferred upon him originally in 1920 by Representative Graham of Illinois, chairman of the House war expenditures committee.

He quit Wall Street at the time to assume the powers and their duties as chairman of the War Industries Board. He didn't reopen his New York office until 1928. He told the writer at that time that he wanted a place where he could write and look after his own personal affairs.

He has no objection to people selling short in the stock market, and would do so if he were a speculator and thought prices too high. During the depression he didn't sell short except as a hedge against some long stock in another company which he was unable to liquidate. He made enough on the short side to cover his loss on the long stock.

Student of Economics

At his office he pursues his studies of economic subjects and is a real practical economist, not just another professor attached to the Roosevelt Administration. He is particularly interested in agriculture, reparations, international debts, and tariffs, and when things get too dry he has some mineral water. He doesn't like the ocean and gets seasick easily, but he does go up and down the coast in his yacht.

Shortly before opening his study at 120 Broadway he said "there are enough people devoting themselves to the economic problems that face the world without my adding to the confusion." He has been the super-adviser of various organizations as well as of our Presidents, including the American Farm Bureau, the Farm Cooperative Movement in America, the American Federation of Labor, and he is a regular yearly lecturer at the war college.

Some of his views on economic subjects center about purging war of its profits. He favors the freezing of all prices and industrial costs at a normal level in the event of war, so as to take the profit out of international conflicts. He was the author of a plan to scale the German reparations on the basis of that country's ability to pay, but he thinks the interallied debts should be settled on the basis of what each country should pay, not what it can pay. He was a member of the Wilson mission to the Paris peace conference.

He backed McAdoo for the Democratic nomination in 1924 and was active with the Smith campaign in 1928. When these two favorites were left at the post, he nevertheless became the confidant of the victors. Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and now Roosevelt have made use of his talents as a super-adviser.

Roosevelt didn't wait until he was President to call upon Bernie. In 1929, when Roosevelt was Governor of New York State, he appointed Baruch chairman of a committee to make a scientific study of the mineral spas at Saratoga Springs, with a view to developing them as therapeutic agencies. He made his recommendations to the Legislature, and then resigned.

C. NORMAN STABLER.

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They Stand Out from the Crowd

ANOTHER Rockefeller is learning the oil business—**Winthrop Rockefeller,** twenty-one-year-old son of John D., Jr. Recently he went to work at the Bayonne refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He is "quite positive but not certain," he told a New York *World-Telegram* reporter, that he is the first grandson of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to work in a refinery. Winthrop is husky, six feet, four inches tall. He likes soccer. He is ready for his junior year at Yale. Questioned about capitalism, radicalism and the New Deal, he replied: "Well, I don't think my views would be worth the paper they were written on."

Wide World

EMPEROR **Hirohito** of Japan, 123d Son of Heaven, the first Mikado to give an audience to an American journalist (Roy Howard), has other "firsts" famous in the flowery land to his credit.

International

The Emperor, slender, dignified, cultivated, bespectacled in the western manner, broke with precedent when he chose his Empress without the assistance of court officials. He was the first Japanese Prince to travel in Europe, the first to appear in public places on occasions other than ceremonial, the first to shake hands, the first to permit the telling of jokes in his presence, the first to enjoy competitive sports, such as tennis and golf.

A CAPABLE wife and hostess greatly aids Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, the country that is now without a yard of coast-line. **Madame Horthy** has saved Hungary from the dole by organizing relief in an original and efficient way. She calls on all families comfortably off to feed one or more families one day a week. Also she asks everybody who can spare old clothes or food to send these things to her and she distributes them herself to the poor. She keeps complete record of persons or families asking for aid so she is able to winnow out the undeserving. That is why Hungary does not have State relief.

© International

ONE of the new key men at Washington is **George N. Peek** of Illinois, ruddy-faced, fifty-nine-year-old Farm Relief Administrator. Amiable, quiet, and well-liked, he is known as an intelligent and effective farm economist—and a pleasant golfing companion.

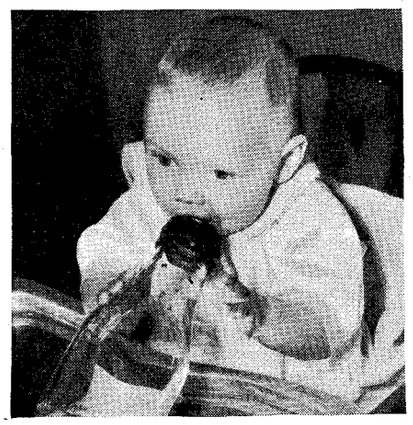
LOOKING younger than his age of seventy-three, the **Very Reverend William Ralph Inge** (pronounced Ing), "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's since 1911, announces his resignation and retirement to live in the neighborhood of Oxford. His only physical infirmity is said to be deafness and some consider this a fortunate shield against a lot of things he might hear to stir his wrath. Actually he is described as a kindly, humorous man, a profound Platonist, with a masterly command of English prose. Some one has said that "he has the pen of a satirist and the mind of a poet."

Wide World

A SEVEN years' contract for **Baby Leroy Winebrenner** with Paramount secures for the screen an eleven-months'-old star. This engaging infant incidentally brings Maurice Chevalier forth on a returning wave of popularity, and Maurice evinces no jealousy of his rival.

Chosen from hundreds of candidates for the part in "A Bedtime Story," little Leroy laughs, cries, smashes watches and matches underlips with Chevalier. The contest is one of the laugh-provoking moments.

In conjunction with the French favorite the baby takes second place only in the scene when he is wheeled in his carriage


Keystone

for an airing in the park, and Chevalier's song so enthrills the other visitors, young and old, that he is followed like the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

AT a second-hand desk in a small room in Washington sits a man who has charge of expending the stupendous sum of three billion, three hundred million dollars. He is the tall, lean, tanned **Col. Donald H. Sawyer,** Administrator of the public-works fund. Fifty-three, a Republican, an engineer, he has built sky-scrapers, roads and army camps. He may be supplanted in his new job by a Democrat, rumor has it, but Washington is betting he will hold down that second-hand desk for a long time.

Acme

THE beard is bluff. **Gen. Italo Balbo,** Mussolini's Air Minister, commander of the Rome-Chicago mass flight, in the mid-thirties, wears it for the dignity of statesmanship.

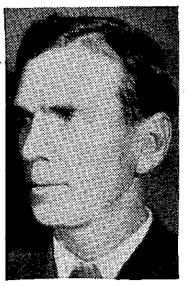
If you like Balbo, you call him Fascism's traveling salesman, remember his leadership of the 1931 Rome-Brazil flight.

Underwood

If you don't like him, you recall that he is credited with inventing the castor-oil treatment, and that, supposedly jealous of the popularity of Francesco de Pinedo, he is believed to have had him "exiled" to a diplomatic post.

Balbo is heavy set, with wavy brown hair, and penetrating gray-green eyes. In Rome he lunches daily with the staff of his ministry and requires the staff to brush teeth after each luncheon.

IN a deep, rumbling voice that stilled the court-room, **Judge James E. Horton** recently set aside the verdict of guilty brought against Haywood Patterson, one of the Scottsboro Negroes, whom he had sentenced to death on Palm Sunday, and thereby again claimed the attention of the country. About fifty, tall and slenderly built, with hair that is still jet black above his rugged features, Judge Horton comes from an old aristocratic family of Limestone County, in North Alabama. Dignified and deliberate in action, he is also conscientious and understanding, but firm with the lawyers before him.


Acme

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Hitler's Steam Roller Moves at Top Speed

Dissolution of Rival Political Parties and Wholesale Arrests Show His Determination to Make Germany a One-Party State as Soon as Possible

THERE shall be no party in Germany except the National Socialist. That is the determination of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who quickly followed the suppression of the Social Democratic party, the second largest in Germany, with a drive on the Catholic Bavarian People's party, which was dominant in Bavaria until the attainment of supreme power by "handsome Adolf."

The Mustache's New Twist

—"Nationalzeitung" (Basle)

The Government's dissolution order is leveled not only at the Social Democratic party as such, but, Berlin press cables inform us, annuls the party's 121 Reichstag mandates and those in the State Diets, decrees the removal of all Socialists from public office and the confiscation of the party's funds and property.

Wholesale arrests of the members of the Socialist and Catholic Bavarian People's party are said to be the order of the day. In his final drive to make Germany a one-party State Chancellor Hitler armed his Government with new and drastic powers. Eight new laws were adopted at a midnight Cabinet session, we read in a Berlin United Press cable. One amended the Constitution so that a member of the Reichstag may be prosecuted without the Reichstag's consent.

A few hours before the decrees were ordered, Paul Loebe, Socialist leader and former President of the Reichstag, was taken into custody. Loebe, who is fifty-eight years old, rose from the ranks of itinerant printers to a position in which he administered the oath to Paul von Hindenburg when the latter became President in May, 1925. Before his defeat as head of the Reichstag he was known as the "Nazi-Red tamer."

Further Dissolutions

Additional decrees provide for:

"Merger of Boy Scout organizations with the Hitler youth movement.

"Dissolution of the Wurttemberg Catholic Swabian guard.

"Dissolution of Catholic evangelical workers' clubs as enemies of the State."

For his prohibition of the once-powerful Social Democratic party Chancellor Hitler claims the support of three-fourths of Germany's voters. In a newspaper interview, a Berlin Associated Press cable informs us, the Nazi chieftain boasted that if new elections were ordered, 75 per cent. of the people of Germany would indorse his system and his ban on the Socialists on the ground of treason. Just two days previously, it will be recalled, the Hitler administration dissolved the auxiliary organizations of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Nationalist party leader, and raided various party headquarters.

Dr. Hugenberg, late Minister of Agriculture and Economics, was one of the German delegates at the World Economic Conference.

Hugenberg's seeming decline is judged to be the more startling because of his great influence hitherto in Germany as a newspaper czar controlling about two-thirds of the German press. Through the Telegraphen Union, one of the most powerful news services in Europe, he serves about 1,600 German journals. What is more, Ufa, the internationally known German film corporation, is under his thumb.

His sixty-eight years are said to be belied by his face and ruddy complexion. His bristling white mustache used to be described as "high treason" against what was once the German Republic.

Views of Hitler's Move

Cabled editorials to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the press of England, France, Germany and Italy show how variously Hitler's smashing of rival political parties is viewed in those countries.

In Germany, naturally his action meets only approval. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a tone of icy obituary, remarks that "the quick action of the Government eliminated a party which would have died more slowly, but just as certainly because of the inevitable loss of members."

Chancellor Hitler's organ, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, thinks the Social Democratic party got its just deserts, and assures us that "the iron-fisted energy of the Government will put an end to all organizations attempting to work against and not for the people. In so doing the Government is certain of the entire nation's gratitude."

Reaction in France

In France the semiofficial Paris *Temps* observes:

"Even the once mighty influence of the Field Marshal President, Von Hindenburg, has been effaced by the *Fuehrer* and the arrogance of his lieutenants.

"That the Chancellor is able to suppress with a stroke of the pen a great party like the Social Democrats which, despite its Marxist doctrines, always acted within the framework of the Constitution, shows what a deep politico-social upheaval has occurred across the Rhine."

It is now clear, says the Paris *Figaro*, that Hitler does not desire the return of the monarchy in Germany "any more than Napoleon desired the Bourbons." But while he declared war on Marxism, this daily adds, "paradoxically he has been forced by the supporting masses toward Socialistic and even Communistic political-social programs." Tersely enough the Paris *Populaire* declares: "Racism has effected in five months what it took Bolshevism and Fascism years to do."

In the English Press

Among English newspapers the London *Daily Telegraph* confesses:

"The Nazis plainly mean to rule alone. They reject all rein and bridle. They are determined to clear the ground of all obstructions. It is all very astonishing and shattering to those who believe in the political value of compromise."

As the London *Morning Post* sees it, every one of the manifestations of political nonconformity has come to be regarded as intolerable, and it finds that "the whole of the German life, down to the most minute point, is being standardized according to a single invariable pattern."

POLITICAL CASTAWAYS

—"The Mail" (Birmingham)

The Manchester *Guardian*, which has been forbidden in Germany because of its reports on Nazi conduct after Hitler's accession to power, asserts that the Nazis are wrong in attributing hostile British opinion to the Jewish question. There are many other reasons, it argues, "prominent among them being the brutality with which they are squeezing the life out of the representatives of every shade of opinion they dislike."

In Italy a characteristically Fascism judgment is expressed by the Rome *Tevere:*

"The German Social Democracy was truly dead some time ago. Perhaps it was a year ago when it demonstrated that it was capable of nothing except fear.

"When Hitler came, its great carcass remained motionless, serving only as a hindrance to German policy. Now Hitler has cleared the ground of this obstacle."

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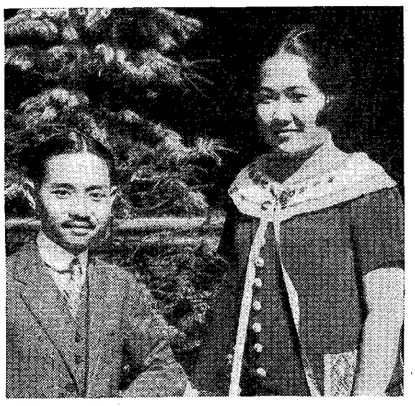
Siam's Gentle Revolution With King Still on Throne

FOR the second time within a year, Siamese Radicals are in control at Bangkok. Again revolution, but as before, quite bloodless, and diminutive King Prajadhipok keeps his throne.

He was away at his summer palace at Huahin when Bangkok awoke the other day to learn that soldiers and sailors under Col. Phya Bahol Bolabayuha had turned out the Conservatives without firing a shot.

Cabled editorials to THE LITERARY DIGEST reveal general approval by the Siamese press. The Bangkok *Am Thai Mai* applauds the overthrow of the Manopakarama Government "which suspended the Constitution and robbed opposing newspapers of their freedom."



Underwood

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SIAM

Prajadhipok Still Reigns With Full Approval of the Revolutionists

Am Sri Krung hails Colonel Bahol as restorer of constitutional liberty. "The people," declares Bangkok's biggest daily, *Am Nation*, "want freedom and justice."

The unrest leading up to this latest revolution began last April when, as a United Press dispatch reminds us, King Prajadhipok declared a state of emergency, suspended the Constitution, dissolved the Government and forced out of office young Luan Pradt, leader of the coup of 1932.

Luan had announced "a great ten-year plan for the building up of Siam, to include education, improvement in agriculture, health, communications, and the whole creation of a better citizen." As the Conservatives saw it, it was a compromise between democracy and Communism. The situation grew tense. In June four army leaders resigned. Bahol, the commander-in-chief, was one of them. By order of the King, he is now Premier. "There will be no Communism in Siam," he says.

The new government assured foreign merchants and bankers that revolution involves no change in fiscal policy, adding that all contracts and other obligations will be honored and internal order preserved.

Nevertheless, *The Daily Mail*, an English newspaper published at Bangkok, observes: "Siam needs political balance. Forceful coups are bad for finance, internal and external. We want no more."

Why Japan's Army Is a Great Fighting Machine

THE Army Genghis Khan led from Mongolia into eastern Europe was a great fighting machine. So was the host that went with Alexander the Great from Macedon to India. And equal in every way to these great instruments of battle is the Japanese Army of to-day that has gone through Jehol and almost to the gates of Peiping.

This is the enthusiastic opinion of the editor of the London *Sunday Express*.

For thirteen consecutive days, during the sweep over China, the Japanese forces averaged twenty miles a day.

For three consecutive days at the end of the progress through Jehol, the Japanese made fifty miles a day "through mountain passes in the teeth of blizzards."

Nor did the fighting men have the advantage of moving along roads. There was only one road, and that was monopolized by the motor transport. The rest of the Army, including the infantry, "marched across difficult, broken country."

Moreover, it moved in the depths of winter in a region where winter is rigorous:

"The soldiers had to bivouac in the open without tents or camp fires and with the temperature many degrees below zero. They stuffed straw into their leggings to save their limbs from frostbite.

"They accomplished the tremendous feat on a ration that would have broken any European army.

"Their chief food was boiled rice cooked in transport cookers as the Army moved on. The rice was varied by occasional small issues of pickled fish, tinned meat and vegetables.

"Practically all the soldiers are conscripts. They serve three years with the colors, and all infantry must be able at any time to march twenty miles a day in full kit for a prolonged period.

"The standing Army of Japan is officially given as about 250,000 men, but at least another million trained men of military age are available at a moment's notice. As the nation numbers 90 millions, the reserve in the background is almost inexhaustible.

"Arms and complete equipment are in readiness for more than 1,000,000 men."

Red Russia's Fifty Million Capitalists

BY the end of the year Soviet Russia will have an army of 50,000,000 people drawing dividends in the approved capitalist style.

This gives ironic amusement to some adverse critics of the Soviet régime which is launching an internal loan of approximately $1,500,000,000 to finance the Second Five Year Plan. The Russian press naturally rejoices in the growing strength of individual bondholders in the country whose number has grown from eight millions in 1929 to forty millions in 1932.

In other words, remarks Dr. Edouard Luboff in the London *Daily Mail*, one out of every four citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a financial capitalist, a "coupon cutter." The latest loan is expected to swell the whole number of bondholders by at least another 10,000,000.

Criticized in Britain

Dr. Luboff, who has not the slightest affection for the Soviet Government, goes on to say rather acidly:

"Let us, however, not make the mistake of accepting these boasts at Moscow's own valuation. The rentiers are a fact, of course, but neither their origin nor growth is any indication of prosperity or even of ordinary normal well-being. Red capitalists are made by compulsion; they are the most unwilling 'coupon cutters' in the world, and millions of them would prefer an immediate addition to their ration of bread or butter or meat to all the chances in the lottery loans or the guaranteed dividends on each bond.

"The Soviet authorities have certainly shown ingenuity in their financial sharp practices. Their internal loans are a clever disguise behind which the tragically small wages of Russia's workers are reduced still further, thereby curtailing their purchasing power and consumption.

"The people are ill-fed and ill-clothed, but the Soviet Chancellor of the Exchequer compels them to subscribe to his loans and sees to it that the payments for the bonds are deducted from their miserable wages."

Defended in Russia

So much for Soviet Russia's financial accomplishments as shown in an unfavorable light. But the picture appears very different if we turn to *Izvestia*, official organ of the Soviet Government in Moscow, which claims that the history of Soviet Russia's loans is a brilliant demonstration of the fact that it can build up Socialism without becoming enslaved to foreign capital, and this daily proceeds:

"In the hands of the proletariat these loans are a powerful instrument for erecting new factories and plants, for organizing new schools, hospitals and tractor stations, for flooding the country with new tractors and machinery.

"Foreign capitalists believe that we would not be able to carry out the first Five Year Plan without the help of foreign capital. But they were wrong. Is there any other country in the world which, during the past four years, has succeeded in building such giants as the Dnieprostroy, the Magnitogorsk, and other works, which has liquidated unemployment and has transformed a disorganized, economically weak country into one of the economically leading countries of the world?

"It can not be doubted that the new loan will encounter both in the cities and in rural areas violent opposition on the part

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of our class enemies. This means that our savings-banks and special loan commissions—the institutions through which the loan is to be distributed—must be especially active in campaigning for it.

"Yet we must see that the distribution of the loan should be perfectly free. Compulsion of the workers by local authorities must be checked. To persuade each workman or peasant to subscribe his three weeks' wages or earnings for the loan and to distribute the loan in the briefest possible time—these are the problems we undoubtedly will solve with success."

The warning by *Izvestia* that "strong-arm methods" are tabu in fostering the loan among the workers and the peasants gains significance when noted with a Moscow United Press cable that official action sharply curbing the vast powers of the Ogpu (the Soviet secret police) is expected in the near future.

If well-informed reports are true, we are told, the change will mark a turning-point in the internal policy of the Soviet régime. The prediction is that the organization will be made a purely investigating secret service group, like the intelligence department in other countries, without the punitive powers it now exercises.

British Protest Visa Fees

AMERICAN citizens visit many European countries either for business or for pleasure without paying a visa fee. But when they enter Great Britain they must pay a fee of $10.00, which is said to be the source of much annoyance. The London Chamber of Commerce itself has protested against this charge and claims it must have a considerable effect on the number of Americans visiting the United Kingdom.

This is an uneconomic tax, declares the Manchester *Guardian* if there ever was one. The passport system in itself is irritating and oppressive, so much is admitted, yet it can be defended on the ground that it enables countries to exclude undesirable immigrants or visitors. But the visa fee has nothing to do with this, and *The Guardian* adds:

"Ability to pay it does not make a visitor more or less desirable. It was in origin a nominal charge intended to cover the trifling cost which the visa involved for consulates. To turn it into a source of revenue may be very well for tiny States like Luxemburg, which once made money out of transit visas on the international trains which crossed its territory.

"But for a great country like Britain it defeats its purpose if it is used for revenue purposes. Many United States tourists who otherwise would stop in England for a few days may be kept out by this vexatious charge.

"What sort of wisdom is it that attempts to draw the foreigner to see the sights of Britain and yet obstructs his entry in this manner? This is to be 'dollar-wise and pound-foolish' with a vengeance."

The Boom in Palestine a Peril If It Collapses

WITH no unemployment, a treasury enjoying an annual surplus, land values doubling and redoubling, capital flowing in, industries expanding, immigration increasing astoundingly, and malaria stamped out, Palestine thrives as neither the British mandatory administration nor the Zionists themselves ever dared to hope.

The Jordan, now harnessed, yields electrical power carried all the way to Acre in the north and Rehoboth in the south.

The Dead Sea, its waters lowered by pumping, yields potash and bromin for shipment from Jericho to Jerusalem, whence, by way of Haifa and Port Said, they are exported everywhere.

Two years ago, Palestine's orange crop—its main source of income—filled 2,000,000 cases at most. The forecast for the coming year is 6,000,000. Tel Aviv, a Jewish settlement near Jaffa, had 2,000 inhabitants in 1919. Now it claims 60,000 with 100,000 close ahead.

In nine years, Palestine's Jewish population has doubled. Partly because Turkish conscription has ceased, the Arab population has increased by more than a third.

But the London *Times* points out that land prices in the orange belt are so high that investment yields only a very small profit. Moreover:

"There is, unfortunately, no doubt that the regulations restricting Jewish immigration to the numbers which the country can absorb without prejudice to the rights and legitimate interests of other sections of the population have been systematically evaded. Tourists arrive in Palestine and do not depart.

"If the present 'boom' collapses—as it may—then the resultant unemployment will revive the declining hostility between Arab and Jew, will inflict undeserved injury on the licensed and law-abiding immigrants, and will add to the burdens and anxieties of the British Government. The sooner these facts are faced the better for all concerned."

Publishers Photo Service

IN THE NEW PALESTINE

Tel Aviv, near Jaffa, with a population of 2,000 in 1919, is now heading toward 100,000

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pu-Yi at Home in Mukden

"FROM 8 to 8:30 P. M., conversation with Mrs. Pu-Yi."

So runs an item on the program tacked up, Japanese style, in the reception-room of Henry Pu-Yi's palace, formerly the salt monopoly's headquarters at Mukden.

As regent of the new independent State of Manchukuo under Japanese management, the young gentleman, once Boy Emperor of China, allows himself a lot of western indulgences—tennis among them—but he must be pronouncedly Oriental for all that.

When Mongolian nobles call, he dons his Manchu robes and becomes as completely Asiatic as if he had never been tutored by Sir Reginald Johnson, or declared his ardent admiration for Benito Mussolini and the Prince of Wales. "8 to 8:30 P. M., conversation with Mrs. Pu-Yi," suits him perfectly, and so does Mrs. Pu-Yi, who is a lot jollier than ever his first wife was.

That lady, by name Wen-hsiu, deserted him, put up in a European hotel, and sued for divorce; whereupon, as A. Mistchenko reminds us in the Parisian magazine, *Lectures pour Tous*, there appeared in the Chinese newspapers a letter in which her brothers pleaded:

"Renounce thy decision unless thou wouldst die of shame, universally despised! Thou hast transgressed laws thousands of years old. Return to thy husband, else how wilt thou dare to face thine ancestors in the next world?"

Instead, Wen-hsiu collected "reparations" to the extent of $300,000 and is now planning to open a girls' school at Peiping, "like a vulgar European."

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The Triangle of the Chinese Eastern Railway

CHINA stands by helplessly while Russia bargains with Japan for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo.

Despite the protests of Nanking, Soviet representatives have settled down at Tokyo in negotiations looking to agreement upon the price to be paid. That seems to be the only problem involved, for both parties to the deal ignore China's claims.

"The Czar spent 410,000,000 gold rubles ($215,000,000) in building the line," says the Tokyo correspondent of the Associated Press, "but no authority expects the Soviet Government to recover even a tenth of that amount." Originally, we read, the line was a joint enterprise of the Czarist and Chinese Empires before both disappeared. It was built through Northern Manchuria as a short cut for the Trans-Siberian railroad. To-day, with its branches, it extends for 1,418 miles, serving territory under the jurisdiction of Manchukuo, the new "State" which Japan carved out of Manchuria.

Turning to the dispute over the railway, we find Nanking basing its claim on the agreement entered into with Russia in 1924, providing for the reversion of the line to China in sixty years. As the case is put by Edward Bing-Shuey Lee in *The Chinese Republic*, of Shanghai:

"In reality, the Chinese Eastern Railway is a joint Russo-Chinese enterprise, and as such, neither Japan nor its puppet, 'Manchukuo,' has any legal right to touch the line either by the appointment of men or the operation of the line.

"It is provided in the 1924 agreement that Russia agrees to the redemption 'by the Government of the Republic of China, with Chinese capital, of the Chinese Eastern Railway.' Since it is stated that the redemption shall be made by *China* and *not Japan* or '*Manchukuo*,' it is logical to assume that the terms of the agreement should be brought out as an argument by the Chinese Government to block any contemplated sale of the railway to Japan or its puppet."

Agreement Quoted

To make this point clearer, Mr. Lee then quotes this paragraph of the 1924 agreement:

"The Government of the two contracting parties mutually agree that the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be determined by the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, *to the exclusion of any third party or parties.*"

But Russia counters these claims by asserting that China has sacrificed any right to the railway by failing to fulfil her obligations. Moscow, having no imperialistic aims, according to Maxim M. Litvinov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is described as anxious to sell the railway and withdraw.

"The Nanking Government, and its subordinate authorities," asserts Litvinov in a flat statement quoted by the *Soviet Union Review* of Washington, "have ceased to be the actual partners of the U.S.S.R. on the Chinese Eastern Railway for more than a year and a half." He explains:

"They have been deprived of the possibility, for reasons beyond the control of the U.S.S.R., either to make use of their rights or fulfil their obligations under the Nanking and Mukden agreements. According to these agreements the Government of China must send its representatives to share in the management of the road. But for more than eighteen months there have been no Chinese representatives in the administration.

"There has also been no opportunity for the Nanking Government to investigate the complaints regarding the violation by the Manchurian authorities of the rights and interests of the Chinese Eastern Railway nor to take measures guaranteeing the normal functioning of the road.

"The failure of the Nanking Government to fulfil the obligations incumbent upon it under the Peking and Mukden agreements for a period of eighteen months deprives it both formally and morally of the right to refer to these agreements."

© The Manchuria Year Book 1932-1933

The Chinese Eastern Railway Station at Tsitsihar

Tokyo's Attitude

As for Tokyo's attitude, the Associated Press correspondent tells us that something more important than the sale of the railway is involved—"high Japanese authorities stress that success or failure of the parley will determine Japanese-Russian relations for the next generation and that peaceful transfer of the railway to Manchukuo will eliminate virtually all reasons for fearing a new war."

"It is only natural," says a Japanese paper, the Tokyo *Asahi*, "that Manchukuo should appreciate the position of the Soviet Union and react favorably to its railway offer." Furthermore:

"The decision of the Manchukuo Government to buy the railway is right. There is no way to end the Soviet-Manchukuo situation in North Manchuria except by Manchukuo taking over the C.E.R.

"The railway with its branches extends 1,418 miles, and the territory served by the line is under the jurisdiction of Manchukuo. The line has lost much of its value.

"Yet it still is an important means of communication in North Manchuria. Under Manchukuo control, the railway will be a great aid to the economic and industrial development of the new State."

Ostensibly, Japan's rôle will be that of host and mediator at the Tokyo conference. But an Associated Press dispatch from that city advises us that actually Foreign Minister Uchida will be the controlling figure. Also, it is alleged, by Manchukuo's purchase of the railway the Japanese hope to remove the last vestiges of Russian influence in Manchuria and nullify Russia as a strategic factor on the shores of the Pacific, thus finishing the job they began in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904.

THE trouble about these economic conferences is they are so expensive.—*South China Morning Post* (*Hongkong*).

ONE of the Van Sweringen railway magnates says that the public is getting the idea from the United States Senate banking investigation that something is wrong. The public has long been noted for its credulity. —*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION offers a prize for the best international peace hymn, set to the first 16 bars of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Something, you know, which can be distinctly heard above the booming of cannon and bursting of bombs. —*Border Cities Star (Windsor, Canada).*

"WHAT is there to console a man in prison?" asks a lecturer. The thought that he hasn't got to get up in the middle of the night to see if there are burglars in the place.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

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How the Shapes of Our Heads Show What We Are

Paris Scientist Cites Accumulation of Evidence Over Centuries Revealing That Rectangular And Triangular Types of Countenance Indicate Leadership

RECTANGLES and triangles are the two chief forms of our heads—if we are really superior persons.

The conclusion rests upon evidence that has been accumulating for centuries, says Dr. P. Desfosses in the *Presse Medicale* (Paris).

LENIN
(Ovoid)

Not that medical science took it seriously until recently. The past thirty years have brought resources into laboratories which permit verification or disproof of many theories relating to physiognomical characteristics. We are in a position to conclude, says Dr. Desfosses:

"The ideal rectangular face is outlined within a rectangle of medium length with a duly equalized proportion of the three 'story' divisions of the countenance.

"Such a face or 'front' denotes balance maintained in strength or power. It reveals a firm will, constructive, courageous, manly; the mentality of a leader or chief.

"In our own generation we could note such a face in Pasteur, in Foch, in Joffre, and earlier in Beethoven.

Rectangular Types

"Such a face will be observed especially in political leaders, in competent commanders, in captains of industry. The rectangular face seems to go with the highest qualities of human beings.

"The ancient artists gave this kind of face to Jupiter. Christian artists gave it to God the Father. There is thus from this point of view an agreement among all schools of art in all ages.

"The triangular face with the point of it below, or the 'trapeze' countenance with the base above, indicates a predominance of the brain region. This form of head belongs to the type called intellectual—the 'brainy.'

"This head is characteristic of thinkers, for the most part—mathematicians, literary men, artists.

"It is manifest likewise among brilliant statesmen—Cæsar, Augustus, Richelieu.

"People with this sort of a head show less balance than do those with rectangular heads, less capacity for weighing one consideration against another, less self-mastery, but far more imagination, more creative capacity."

The Ovoid Countenance

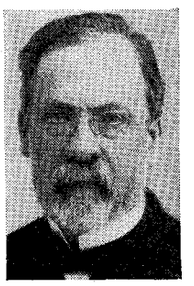
The "ovoid" type of countenance is rather closely allied with the triangular type. It is akin on the other hand to the oval type—it is an "oval" of which the upper portion or "story" is enlarged.

This dominant development of the "upper story" or higher cranial region shows superior intellectual power. It also indicates pride and ambition pushed to the point of the irrational. To quote further:

"To the 'ovoid' type belong two illustrious men who could not be set down as too tender-hearted—Philip Strozzi and Vladimir Ilyich Ulianoff, known to history as Lenin.

"Philip Strozzi, born at Venice in 1541, was a general of French infantry, distinguished for his cruelty.

"Vladimir Ilyich Ulianoff belongs to a period of history too close to ourselves to render necessary any insistence upon his pitiless nature.



PASTEUR
(Rectangular)

"Beside this pair of energetic countenances may be set the face of Elizabeth, Queen of England.

"Remarkably intelligent and well taught, Elizabeth at sixteen spoke French, Italian, Latin and Greek. Of tall build, regular features, forehead high beneath a covering of reddish hair, thin lips, she was beautiful.

"Stormy, proud to excess, disdainful, she was impervious to the impulse of generosity. She could not forgive.

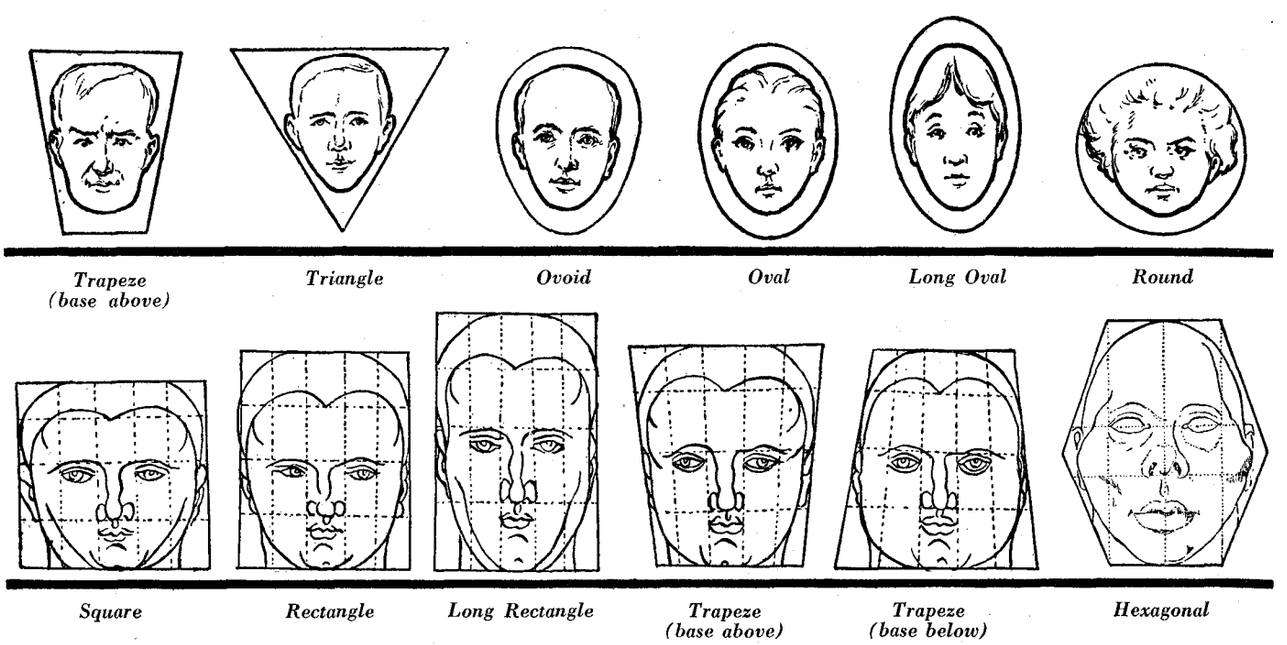
"She coolly and deliberately had Mary Stuart executed after keeping her nineteen years in prison, and she commanded the most frightful tortures for her political opponents."

How the Oval Differs

The "oval" face differs from the "ovoid" because of its greater harmony of lines. Says the doctor:

"This kind of visage is especially frequent among women. It manifests as a rule sweetness and tenderness, gentleness.

"This oval may vary in its relative pro-



SHAPES OF THE HEAD DENOTING DEFINITE TRAITS

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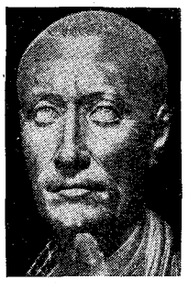
portions. It may approach the round or it may be long.

"The long oval indicates the predominance of nervousness in the temperament, with a tendency to the lymphatic.

"Delicately spiritual and 'witty,' these oval faces emerge, as if mocking, from the 'portraits' by Watteau, Fragonard and their like."



CAESAR
(Triangular)

The hexagonal face denotes material traits — physical energy, opinionated attitudes, a capacity for work. It is the rule among some races that live the life of nature.

The trapezoid face with its base below is shown in the big jaw, sometimes couched in layers of fat. It indicates a calm temperament, material nature, practical turn of mind, inclined to good eating.

"But," concludes our French authority, "in physiognomy, as in medicine, many observations must be made before being certain of a diagnosis. The shape of the head manifests and indicates, but it is not a final test."

Gold Fillings Going Out

IF the gold standard of dental fillings and repairs was carried on during the next two years, as much gold would be buried in teeth as has been lost in shipwrecks in all recorded history.

That is one reason why the noble metals for dental repairs are going out of fashion; they are too wasteful and expensive.

Another is that where two metals are used in the mouth, they act as the plates in a tiny electric battery and start chemical changes around their locations which may do much insidious damage. Says the University of Michigan News Dissemination Service (Ann Arbor):

"These are the main reasons why, at the University of Michigan, extensive experiments are in progress to furnish non-metallic dental repairs, says Dr. Garfield U. Rickert, professor in the Dental School. Only 20 per cent. of the American people, whose teeth are the best cared for in the world, can afford adequate dental service, due largely to the necessity in the past of using precious metals, Dr. Rickert declares. Perfection of cheap substitutes is the next step due in dentistry.

"When gold, silver or platinum go into teeth, they go permanently out of circulation, unless our distant descendants take to mining our cemeteries, and this fact has already prohibited the use of these metals in some countries.

"A metal filling was the best we knew in the old days, but we can now see far enough ahead to promise eventually manufactured materials for dental repairs which will be inert chemically and will defy any but an expert to tell from the real tooth."

The Triumphs of Experimental Medicine

SUPPOSE we imagine ourselves back in the year 1870, immediately following the Civil War.

We shall be transported into a period before the amazing discoveries in bacteriology of Pasteur and Koch had disclosed the germ nature of wound infection and the contagious diseases, and before the Scotch surgeon Lister had introduced antiseptic, soon changed to aseptic, surgery.

There are still living a few surgeons, writes Dr. Simon Flexner in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.), who can recall the horrors of those distressing days, when wound infection was rampant, and compare them with the present state of surgical practise. He goes on:

"In those earlier days, surgery was limited almost wholly to operations on the surface and extremities of the body; to invade the interior was to invite almost certain disaster.

"The knowledge of bacteriology was acquired slowly, and demanded the labors of very talented men, who succeeded not only through inspiration and effort, but even against much opposition.

"Those were great days in the last decades of the nineteenth century, which brought to light the bacteria producing tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and epidemic meningitis, and led to the fundamental discoveries in immunity to disease.

"I must mention one startling change in the prevalence of a disease formerly so destructive among children. In 1894, before the use of diphtheria antitoxin was introduced, there died in New York City of this disease at the rate of 163 per 100,000 of population. In the year 1932, just passed, the deaths were 3 per 100,000 of population.

"These triumphs have led to an increase in the expectation of life in the culturally advanced countries of at least 12 years."

The Ductless Glands

After an interval in which the science of physiology had first to be further built up, progress in the control of disease has been resumed. In this intervening period, Dr. Flexner tells us, physiologists have disclosed the functions of a group of glands of the body called "ductless" because of their structure, which had remained enigmas for hundreds of years. The normal action of these glands is essential to the maintenance of health, and their derangement is responsible, as we have now learned, for serious and fatal diseases as age advances. He goes on:

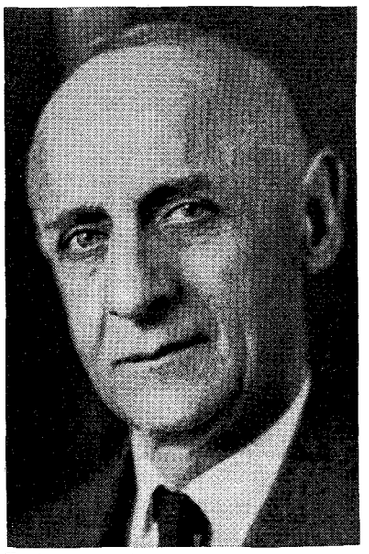
"Increased control is being achieved of certain diseases of past middle life, among which diabetes and pernicious anemia may be singled out for mention. We are in the beginning stages of this advance at the present time; a bright hope has awakened in the hearts of informed physicians and laboratory investigators that the next years will witness a still greater acceleration of the control of chronic disease.

"What is it that the experimenter in the laboratory does that has yielded so much already to mitigate disease, improve health, and lengthen life? The experimenter studies disease on the lower animals whenever possible, and always under controlled and humane conditions. There are only two ways of learning about things—observation and experiment. The modern medical era which has triumphed over all past eras, has progressed through the employment of the experimental method.

Answers Still Sought

"Great as is the progress of which I have been speaking, there are hard problems immediately ahead to which answers have not yet been obtained. What is to be said of cancer, Bright's disease, and diseases of the heart and blood-vessels? I believe that progress is being made. The goal seems, however, still distant; there is but one way to bring that goal within reasonable hope of being reached finally—and that is by continued, unremitting, unobstructed study by the experimental method.

"Every essential thing which I have uttered can be applied equally to disease in



Keystone

DR. SIMON FLEXNER
He draws from wide experience to tell of advances in medicine

animals and even in plants. Everywhere are institutions in which animals and plant pathology are being studied. There are no closed compartments in nature into which man, animals, and plants can be separately placed. All are related organically and, as we may say, united physiologically and pathologically. The malign operation of mosquitoes and other biting insects in conveying disease germs is the same in principle in Texas cattle fever, in malaria and yellow fever in man and in virus diseases of plants. If, therefore, we would learn to prevent and to cure disease, we should endeavor to act dispassionately and wisely in promoting the advance in knowledge which alone can free us still further from its evils."

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Science Takes the Measure of Man's Mind

THINK of your brain as a telephone switchboard, only more complicated than any switchboard you can possibly imagine. Think of the lines connecting the different brain cells. How many of these cells are there? Somewhere from 10,000,000,000 to 14,000,000,000.

Now try to figure out how many different lines there are connecting each of these cells with all the others. You simply can't do it. But Prof. C. Judson Herrick of the University of Chicago has figured it all out. To count these connections, these telephone lines of the brain, one runs into figures so stupendous that it makes the astronomical figures dealing with hundreds of light-years seem by comparison mere kindergarten arithmetic.

To write the approximate number of these connections the figure "one" would have to be followed by 15,000,000 ciphers. Just to write the number once would occupy about thirty full-sized three-hundred-and-fifty-page books. This is a conservative estimate and includes only the cerebral cortex or outer layer of the brain.

Those Ten Billion Brain Cells

Dr. Herrick told all this at the Chicago meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and William A. Laurence reports him in the New York *Times*. It seems that only about a hundred of the patterns in which the brain cells are arranged have been definitely described and mapped. But, says Dr. Herrick:

"Exactly how the millions of cells contained within each of these areas are actually related with one another we do not yet know. And this we must know before we can hope to understand the meaning of the weights, measurements, indices and formulæ of brain research.

"It is a conservative estimate to say that, on the average, each of the ten billion nerve cells of the cortex, taking only the smaller of the two figures (the larger being fourteen billion), is in anatomical and (potential) physiological relation with at least a hundred other cells.

"These arrangements are not haphazard. They are orderly. And the laws of this order can be discovered. Some of them already have been.

"Recently developed methods of electrophysiology draw off action-currents from very precisely located cells or fibers with micro-electrodes amplify them with radio tubes, and record potential differences to a millionth of a volt."

So it would seem that if the whole brain is a telephone exchange the brain cell itself is an electrochemical organism, that is, a sort of electric battery. According to Dr. Herrick, when the brain is active—that is, whenever we think or feel—it generates more activity, and the chemical activity becomes greater. But just how these electrochemical processes in the brain cells create the "miracle of mind" is something that the scientists find as mysterious as ever. Only they do know that the mind can not exist without the brain, and that the brain is dependent on the general physiological functions of the body.

The "Real" World Unknowable

The next day a French psychologist, Dr. Henri Pieron, of the Sorbonne, told the assembled scientists that up-to-date science has proved that Plato was right in his theory of ideas, and that Shakespeare was thoroughly scientific when he said: "we

© Underwood

C. JUDSON HERRICK

Who finds "phone lines" in the brain to the number of—well, put 15,000,000 ciphers after the figure "one"

are such stuff as dreams are made on, and our little life is rounded with the sleep."

Professor Pieron went on with this telephone theory of the brain, pointing out that each particular kind of sensation is connected with its own individual receptor in the brain and with special nerve connections called neurones leading to the receptor like telephone lines. That is, there are "telephone systems" for hearing, seeing, tasting, and each of all the sensations we are capable of. To make it even more complicated it seems that each variation of intensity has its own special neurone. Thus, as Mr. Laurence paraphrases the words of the French psychologist, "the reason we can distinguish between a dim light and a bright light, a loud sound and a faint sound, is because there are special separate neurones leading to special separate centers in the brain, for the faint and the loud sounds, the dim and the bright lights, and all the minute graduations in between."

And while there are limitations to sensitivity—like the eye's insensitivity to infrared rays—certain sense organs are supersensitive. For instance, by the sense of touch we can recognize a layer of fat not over ten millimicrons thick on a metallic surface. (A millimicron is a billionth of a meter.)

All our sense of space and time is built up on the experience of our senses. It is shown that this perception can be modified by bodily changes, as, for instance, "in experiments where the apparent second became physically shorter as a result of increase in internal bodily temperature." So the point is that we know nothing about reality. All we really know about are the symbols or natural signs of objects which we learn to use in regulating our movements and actions. Says Professor Pieron:

"All our sensations rest upon the circulation of electric discharges in cells which stimulate each other, but for all of that we build up out of them a representation of the external world—a representation which is nothing more than symbolic, and as far removed from reality as the word which designates a sensation is from that sensation itself."

Curing Seasickness by Electric Neck Heaters

ELECTRIC neck heaters for people who get seasick or airsick are suggested by experiments reported to the French Academy of Sciences, in Paris, by MM. André Pupier and René Prieur.

The idea is to heat by electric current the small bulb of nervous tissue called the *medulla oblongata*, inside the back of the neck just at the junction between the spinal cord and the brain. Says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

"More than two years ago it occurred to these investigators that many things that cause nausea, such as tickling the throat, shocks to internal organs or disturbance of the body's balancing mechanism in the inner ear, really involve nerve paths through this medulla oblongata. It is reported, too, that Indian fakirs and other primitive physicians sometimes treat disorders of this kind by rapid massage of the back of the neck, presumably to warm this same medulla. The idea then was tested on actual sick people, their medullas being heated gently by electric currents of the kind used in the new medical process called 'diathermy.'

"Results were remarkably successful. Seasickness, carsickness, airsickness and all similar conditions were relieved at once. Simultaneous observations by X-rays showed that the heating of the medulla immediately stopped the violent spasms of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles which make seasickness so distressing.

"Even the kind of sick headaches called migraine, often regarded as incurable, was improved. It is believed that electric heat for the medulla may prove to be an important new way to calm or regulate the entire nervous system."

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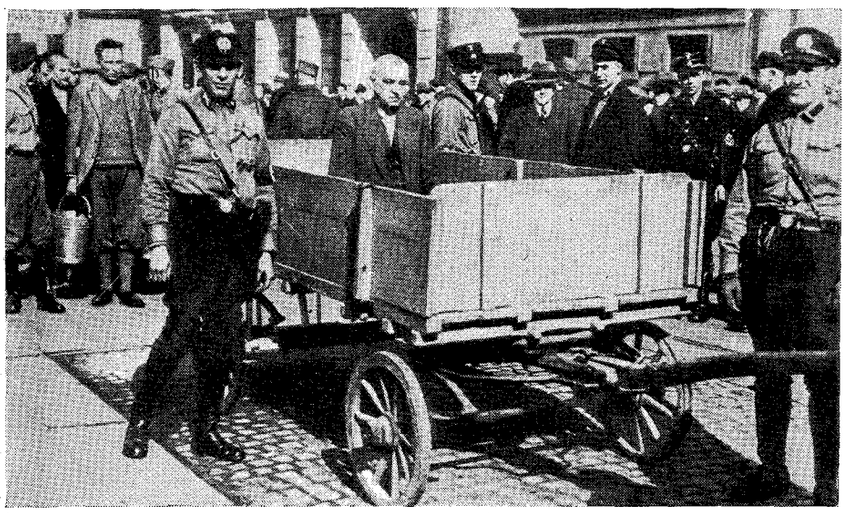
The Record of Nazi Ruthlessness Against the Jews

White Book Published by the American Jewish Committee Explodes as Myths the Reasons for the Persecution of Less Than One Per Cent. of the German Population

THE story of anti-Semitism in Germany as it is reported in the heavily documented White Book published by the American Jewish Committee will form a dark chapter of its own in the history of human ignorance and vainglory.

In this assembly of decrees, documents, propaganda, private correspondence and data from the press one sees Hitler riding to power on a bloody wave of terrorism and owing his authority to a devilish ingenuity in imputing to the Jews all the causes of Germany's defeat in war and subsequent economic downfall. The grim recital begins with the early days of the Nazi movement in 1923 and continues down to the end of May of this year.



Acme

BEING TAKEN FOR A RIDE

This Jew is being humiliated by Nazis because he refused to whitewash walls in an enforced clean-up in Chemnitz, Saxony

"We have been hard; we have been ruthless, but we have been good Germans," said the Chancellor recently. But when German boys and girls of the next generation secretly scan the pages of forbidden history books, they may wonder at the ruthlessness which could claim virtue from the spoliation of a people who number to-day less than one per cent. of Germany's population and are charged with 100 per cent. of all her ills.

Among the extravagant arguments used by the Nazis to incite the fury of their followers against the Jews are that the Jews brought the German armies to defeat by "stabbing them in the back," that the Jews are responsible for Versailles and that they were sponsors of the Dawes plan, which, the Nazis stated, meant the enslavement of Germany by a ring of international Jewish capitalists. To prove this the Nazis declared that Germany's finances were controlled by the Jewish banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company, and that the Morgan name was originally Morgenstern. Similarly, the Nazis stated that General Dawes is really named Davidsohn and is a full-blooded Jew. The Young plan is called "a Jewish machination," "a product of the Jewish spirit," and "an instrument of international Jewish capital." Yet, the truth is, not a single delegate who drafted the Young plan was a Jew. The other charges are equally ridiculous.

Program of Elimination

In their program to achieve the ethnological feat of making Germany completely Aryan the Nazis planned the elimination of the Jews. "Under all circumstances we must get rid of the Jewish pest. . . . We will put these Jews in the Ghetto and in the jails, and some day we'll hang them all up on the gallows," runs a paragraph from a propagandist speech by the Storm Trooper leader von Jagow, which is illustrative of much other incendiary utterance.

It is also recited in this White Book that the Nazis fell back upon those hoary frauds, "The Secrets of the Sages of Zion" and the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," and that they rehashed the old forgeries concerning the blood ritual and ritual murder.

One of the Nazis' pet slogans, we read, is "Jewish cultural bolshevism," which is used to describe a variety of modern trends, such as pacifism, chewing-gum, nudism, Mickey Mouse dolls, experimental schools, jazz, efficiency experts, modernistic architecture, music and drama, Emil Ludwig's biographies, companionate marriage, opposition to capital punishment and Einstein's Relativity Theory.

The story of Germany being flooded by undesirable East European Jews is exploded as a myth, the number of Jewish immigrants being the same as before the war. To the charge that government offices are swamped by Jews it is replied that actually there were only fifteen persons of Jewish blood among the 500 highest Reich officials, not a single Jewish Cabinet member, Federal or State, in the last six years; no Jews among nearly 500 heads of provinces, districts and circuits, nor in the administration of the Federal railways, the Reichsbank and the Prussian State Bank. In nineteen Reich Cabinets under the Weimar Republic during thirteen years the Jewish members numbered five out of a total of 255.

The War and the Jews

As to the origin of the war, it is recited that not a single Jew was in the German diplomatic service, no Jew was in the German General Staff, no Jew was in the Imperial German Government, and in all the publications concerning the origin of the war there is no mention of a single Jew.

On the other hand, 96,000 German Jews, or 17.3 per cent. of the German Jewish population, were in the Army, and seventy-eight out of every hundred of these were in the front-line trenches. More than 12,000 Jews died for Germany. This is 12.5 per cent. as against 13.5 per cent. for all German soldiers. A total of 35,000 Jewish soldiers were decorated for bravery, 23,000 were promoted, and over 2,000 received commissions. Since then, according to this documented recital, the German Jews have had only to suffer under the heroism of the Nazis.

The American Jewish Committee is headed by Dr. Cyrus Adler, noted educator of Philadelphia; and includes in its membership Judge Irving Lehman of the New York State Court of Appeals, a brother of Governor Lehman; former Justice Joseph M. Proskauer of the New York Appellate Division; Felix M. Warburg, Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia, Gov. Julius Meier of Oregon and former Ambassador Abram I. Elkus.

In announcing the publication of the White Book, Dr. Adler said, "the record speaks for itself and requires no interpretation. In the light of our traditional American policy of religious liberty, and confident of the fair judgment of the people of the United States when they have the facts before them, I feel sure that the citizens of this country will aid in creating a public opinion which will ultimately right the hideous wrongs that are even up to this very day being perpetrated in Germany."

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"We are certain that the White Book will leave its American readers with no more than two explanations in their own minds of the rabid anti-Semitism of Hitler and his lieutenants," comments the New York *Herald Tribune:*

© International

Dr. Cyrus Adler

"The first is that the Jews of the thoroughly Germanized old stock have contributed far too much to Germany's renown in every field of intellectual endeavor for the complacency of a group that would prove Germany 'Nordic' and submission to despotism a Nordic virtue.

"The second explanation is that of political expediency. The Nazis have deliberately exploited, as a means to power, what survived of a medieval religious prejudice against the Jews among the peasantry and the lower middle classes.

"They have converted it by gross misrepresentation of facts into a racial grudge as one justification for the crushing of democracy and the establishment of a militaristic despotism. And it is here that a consideration of the 'atrocities' legitimately comes in. They may be over; but they really occurred. They were not accidental or incidental to the anti-Semitic program. They were foreseen, and they are not sincerely deplored.

"If the ends toward which the anti-Jewish campaign was directed were petty and contemptible, the means by which the terror that was to crush and eliminate Jewish criticism of Hitlerism at a stroke were deliberately barbarous.

"This, to put it mildly, we are entitled to resent."

Old and New Cathedrals

THE eighth centenary of Exeter Cathedral was celebrated last month, and the foundation-stone of the Metropolitan Cathedral at Liverpool was laid. When completed, the Liverpool church will be by far the largest in Great Britain, and of about the same size as St. Peter's in Rome. The plans call for fifty-three altars and the seating of 10,000 people. The site is Brownlow Hill, from which one may see the whole of the Mersey and the mountains of Wales.

Exeter Cathedral has stood in its green close to eight hundred years. "It was here," says the Archdeacon, "when the Normans were settling a land in which Celts, Anglo-Saxons and Danes were living side by side. It was here in the rough days of the Plantagenets and in the dark and glorious days of the Middle Ages."

"Few sights," says St. John Ervine, "are so reassuring and so pleasant to the tired eye as the spectacle of the cathedral, firm in its green setting, gray with years, yet vigorous with renewals of youth."

Problems for the Fellowship of Faith at Chicago

WHEN the head of the Orthodox Hindus makes his scheduled address in Chicago this summer he will have before him probably the greatest parliament of religions ever held. For him it will mean the breaking of another precedent, which has stood for more than a thousand years. Never before has the head of an orthodox Hindu sect left India. With him will come twenty Hindu priests, all dressed in flowing robes of white, carrying with them the implements of their rites, for even in this alien land there must be no neglect in observing the religious ceremonies obligatory on the Hindu.

This dark-skinned emissary from an ancient shrine is Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakoti, chief of the Vedantist Hindus, who holds spiritual sway over 200,000,000 people. He will speak to the Fellowship of Faiths, in which 102 creeds, religions and faiths will be represented. Here will gather through the summer Christian and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, Moslem and Buddhist, Brahman and Humanist, Sikh and Jain, and members of others of the faiths which engage men's religious and speculative interest. The largest gathering is expected when Dr. Kurtakoti delivers his message from the land that has cradled so many creeds.

The Fellowship of Faiths, to be held in connection with the Century of Progress, is similar to the Parliament of Religions which was one of the events of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. Bishop Francis J. McConnell, head of the New York Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is national chairman of the parliament, and he announces that many speakers, including representatives of the major faiths, have accepted his invitation to take the platform.

Many Topics Scheduled

In occasional meetings through the five months from June to November and in daily sessions during the three culminating convention weeks, August 27-September 17, the speakers will address themselves to the problems of "Poverty Amidst Plenty," "Unemployment," "Religious Persecution," "Youth and the Future," "Men and Machines," "Fear," "Disarmament," "War."

The initial ceremonies of the conference were held on a Sunday in the middle of June in the New England Church in Chicago. Kadarnath Das Gupta, of India, general executive of the Fellowship, chanted in Sanskrit an ancient invocation from the Rig Veda, and addresses were made by Dr. Frederick J. Libby of Washington, D. C., Maud Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, Col. Patrick J. Callahan of Louisville, Prohibition advocate and vice-chairman of the Fellowship, and Rabbi William H. Fineshriber of Philadelphia.

Onto the ground broken by these will come His Highness Maharaja Gaekuar of Baroda, Sadhu Vaswami (liberal Hindu), Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh (Humanist), K. Natarajan (Bramo Samaj), Sir Zakir Husain (Moslem), Dr. Pardamen Singh Grewal (Sikh), Charmat Rai Jain (Jain) Bramachari Devapriya Walisinha (Buddhist). Others include Senator Arthur Capper, Gov. Gifford Pinchot, Prof. John Dewey, Bishop James E. Freeman, Edward H. Griggs, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Justice Florence Allen, Ambassador Sao-ke Sze, Bishop Frederick B. Fisher, Roscoe Pound and Rufus Jones.

Wide World

Kadarnath Das Gupta

Recalling the Parliament of Religions of forty years ago, Bishop McConnell says the Fellowship of Faiths differs from that in two vital ways which correspond to the progress of world thought during that passage of time.

"The first difference," he says, "is that, instead of a competitive parade of rival religions, all faiths will be challenged to manifest or apply their religion by helping to solve the urgent problems which impede man's progress. The second difference is that the word 'faiths' is understood to include, not only all religions, but all types of spiritual consciousness or conviction which are determining the actual lives of significant groups of people. Educational, philanthropic, social, economic, national and political 'faiths' will thus be included. The effort is to help mankind to develop a new spiritual dynamic, competent to master and reform the world."

Offices of Fellowship

Honorary presidents of the Fellowship are former President Hoover and Miss Jane Addams. The eight national vice-presidents are Newton D. Baker, Prof. John Dewey, Glenn Frank, president of Wisconsin University, John A. Lapp, R. A. Millikan, the famous scientist; Frank Murphy, former Mayor of Detroit and now Governor-General of the Philippines; Chester H. Rowell, and Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College. Rabbi Wise, Colonel Callahan and Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University are the three national vice-chairmen.

The Hindu leader who breaks a precedent to come here to help combat prejudice is said to hold liberal views. He was educated in Berlin, where he obtained his doctorate in philosophy. He is now leading a movement of historical research into the backgrounds of the Hindu religion. Models are being constructed of places in the Himalayas where the ancient Aryan epic says the gods of the faith used to dwell.

Recently, it is said, an old hermitage was located in the mountains, marking exactly the scene where one of the ancient sagas had its beginning. This habit of inquiry Dr. Kurtakoti will bring with him as part of his spiritual baggage.

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23½-Cent Chicken Dinners for Beauties in Distress

"YOU like it here, don't you?" asked Mrs. Roosevelt, looking at the chicken dinners on the plates, the sunny courtyard, where tennis and swings tempted the city-raised job hunters, and at the shining lake sparkling through the grove of hemlock and mountain laurel.

"Yes, indeed, we do—it's the grandest thing ever," the beauties in distress agreed eagerly. To them it was a preview of the promised land, and the food was as unexpected and delicious as manna. Hard times had come knocking at their doors, jobs had been lost in the great shuffle of the depression; but here was the beginning of the new deal—and strawberry shortcake and coffee after the chicken.

But if Mrs. Roosevelt's mouth watered at sight of the full plates, she was disappointed at the slimness not of the girls but of the bevy surrounding her on the upturned boat. Only thirty young women, ranging from the late teens to a riper maturity, were there.

It seems that the entrance requirements to Camp Tera (so-called from the initials of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration) are rather strict and that there was a misunderstanding as to its scope and purpose.

"Some of the girls in the city were afraid to come because they thought they would have to work too hard and get nothing to eat but maybe beans," ventured a curly-haired stenographer who evidently didn't know what culinary wonders can be wrought with a can of Boston baked or beans fresh from the pod. "I never dreamed it would be like this," she added, finishing her shortcake.

But the misunderstanding was cleared up, some lengths of red tape were cut, and the next day thirty more unemployed girls and young women were sent to the camp. Additional applications were to be granted as soon as investigations of their cases were completed. Those applying must be without resources, and the age limit is eighteen to forty. And they must be from New York City.

Camp Tera, on Lake Tiorati in the Palisades Interstate Park, sponsored by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is financed from Federal funds. It is administered jointly by the Central Registration Bureau, which receives applications; the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, which determines the women to be admitted, and the State Conservation Department, which actually operates the camp. It is the first experiment of its kind, and may serve as a model for additional camps if it proves successful.

The camp is not a work camp. At present life there is recreational, but a vocational program, which will include sewing, knitting and other work suited to women, will be inaugurated. Meantime, table duties and the task of keeping their own cabins and the grounds in order were all that was required in the way of manual labor. The campers have games, hikes and swimming instruction from the counselors, and one of their number, a former trick bicycle rider and dancer, is giving lessons in tap dancing.

About that Sunday chicken dinner—Miss Jessie I. Miller, one of the camp directors, says it cost only 23½ cents an appetite and that the total cost of food for each per day is figured at 35 cents. During their stay the campers are kept in touch with possible openings under the new deal.

Keystone

A BIG JOB TO HELP THE JOBLESS

The First Lady talking matters over with unemployed young women in Camp Tera, New York, after the strawberry shortcake

A Religious Tie With Canada Effected for the First Time

STEPPING across the imaginary line between the two countries, the United Church of Canada has become affiliated with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, organized for the purpose of manifesting "the essential oneness of the Christian Churches of America in Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Savior, and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and cooperation among them." It is the first time that a Canadian church has entered into such a relationship. While the connection is less complete than that sustained by more than a score of the denominations of the United States, which are full constituent members, the affiliated relationship provides for active participation in most of the Council's work.

"The chief importance of this step," says Dr. Albert W. Beaven, president of the Federal Council, "lies in the fact that the churches of the United States and of Canada are entering upon an enlarging fellowship and intend to face their common problems together."

The United Church of Canada is the largest denomination in the Dominion. Its communicant membership, according to the 1931 statistics, is 671,443, and more than 1,600,000 people are under its pastoral care. It was formed in 1925 by the union of three historic denominations—the Canadian Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the Congregational Churches of Canada.

Mobilization for Relief

NEWTON D. BAKER, former Secretary of War and chairman of the National Citizens Committee of the Welfare and Relief Mobilization of 1932, is called up to the relief colors again. He will be chairman of the 1933 Mobilization for Human Welfare, which is to begin operations October 29 and carry on to November 19. Practically all of the social service forces in America will join in the mobilization effort, which seeks to obtain adequate support for community welfare programs throughout the country.

"No national fund will be raised by the mobilization," says Allen T. Burns, executive director of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., who announced the appointment of Mr. Baker to his new post. "Its sole purpose is to coordinate social service organizations and to present to the public the necessity of the human services which must be supported at this critical time."

A rally of welfare and civic leaders will be held in Washington, D. C., in the middle of September, when plans will be laid for the actual mobilization campaign. Women will play an important part in the mobilization. Women's committees will be formed in every American community having welfare services. Mr. Baker will be assisted also by a committee of outstanding laymen.

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Nearly a Million New Members in Procession to the Pew

Last year churches and religious bodies showed a net gain of 929,252 members—Baptists again have largest increase among Protestants

LIKE the prodigal son who returned to the house of his father, the people of the United States are turning to the Church after the wild years of the profligate era. In religion, it seems, they find solace for their economic affliction. There will be no hard times in Heaven; nor will a golden key unlock any mansion in the sky.

Nearly a million more people took the path to the pew in 1932. Church membership, according to the *Christian Herald* annual report of church statistics, prepared by Dr. George Linn Kieffer, has reached by far the largest total in its history. Not only that—the church is paying its way.

In 1932, churches and religious bodies show a total net gain of 929,252 members thirteen years of age or over—one of the largest gains ever recorded—and the total membership, thirteen years or more of age, reached the record figure of 50,037,209. The twenty-five largest Protestant bodies, taken as a separate unit, showed a gain for the year of 921,941.

A striking fact brought out in the report is that growth in church membership in the United States has steadily outstripped growth in the country's population. From 1900 to 1933 church membership increased from 27,383,000 to 50,037,209, or 82.8 per cent., while the population increase in the same period was 65.8 per cent.

DR. GEORGE LINN KIEFFER

Who finds church membership has reached the largest total in its history

The Protestant denominations are again led by the Baptists with an increase of 347,353 during the year. The Eastern Catholics gained 222,237, the Methodists, 94,697, and the Lutherans 58,523.

Financially, the churches made a better showing than most secular enterprises. Contributions for all purposes were $19.02 per capita in 1932, compared with $22.62 in 1931, and the per capita contributions for benevolences were $3.12 in 1932, compared with $3.71 in 1931.

It is also significant, says Dr. Kieffer, that since the depression began one out of every six banks has failed, one out of every forty-five hospitals has closed, one out of every twenty-two business and industrial concerns has become bankrupt, but only one out of every 2,344 churches has closed its doors.

"However," comments the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it has to be remembered that church buildings are exempt from taxation and would still stand as places for voluntary worship if not a cent were contributed. Also those which were mortgaged are pretty safe from foreclosure. A one-purpose building is not likely to find a market."

And the fact that people turn in times of depression to the consolation of religion is nothing new in world history, observes *The Eagle*. "That the impulse is egoistic, not altruistic, is a thought that demands more of analysis than can be offered in a single editorial or a single sermon."

STATISTICS OF THE RELIGIOUS BODIES AND GROUPS IN 1932 IN THE UNITED STATES

Religious Bodies and Groups	*Summary in 1932 Total Membership*	*Summary of Gains and Losses in 1932 Total Membership*
Adventists (5 bodies)	173,159	7,504
African Orthodox Church	3,345	307
African Orthodox Church of N. Y.	717	.....
American Ethical Union	Est.3,500	.....
American Rescue Workers	7,975	10
Anglican Universal Church*	702	702
Apostolic Episcopal Church*	5,650	5,650
Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God (Col.)	3,000	.....
Assemblies of God	129,392	7,826
Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic	2,425	.....
Bahais Movement	1,247	.....
Baptists (18 bodies)	9,929,962	356,609
Brethren Dunkards (5 bodies)	183,534	6,813
Brethren Plymouth (6 bodies)	22,961	.....
Brethren River (3 bodies)	5,813	55
Buddhist Mission of North America (formerly listed as Buddhist Japanese Temples)	7,000	1,361
Buddhist Society of America	220	.....
Catholic Apostolic	3,408	.....
Church of Armenia in America (Apostolic) (2 Prelacies)	117,487	14,187
Catholic, Eastern (Orthodox) (9 bodies)	924,018	296,767
Catholic, Western (3 bodies)	20,270,718	33,340
Christadelphians	4,024	.....
Christian and Missionary Alliance	27,897	2,114
Christian Union	20,515	.....
Church of Christ Scientist	202,098	.....
Church of God (Reformation Mov't)	49,260	11,368
Church of God in N. A. (Gen. Eldership) (Winebrenner)	29,797	1,039
Church of God in Saints of Christ (Col.)	3,311	.....
Church of God (General Assembly)	12,043	2,879
Church of the Nazarene	99,975	8,666
Church of Christ Holiness U. S. A.	4,919	.....
Church of God in Christ (Col.)	199,970	28,287
Church of God Holiness	3,100	.....
Churches of the Living God (2 bodies)	10,800	d3,509
Churches of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies)	6,529	80
Communistic Churches (2 bodies)	1,134	d23
Congregational and Christian Churches	1,047,200	9,486
Congregational Holiness Church	1,647	147
Churches of Christ (formerly listed under "Disciples of Christ, 2 bodies")	433,714	.....
Disciples of Christ	1,563,937	22,209
Divine Science Church	3,466	.....
Evangelical (2 bodies)	240,147	2,573
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	425,000	7,000
Evangelistic Associations (13 bodies)	20,833	d9,299
Fellowship of the Universal Design of Life	582	.....
Federated Churches	59,977	.....
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (Col.)	187	.....
Free Church of God in Christ	874	.....
Friends (4 bodies)	107,025	d237
Holiness Church	600	d261
Italian Church of God*	660	660
Jewish Congregations	4,081,242	.....
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	719,823	15,884
Liberal Catholic Church	1,799	.....
Liberal Church of America	358	.....
Lithuanian National Catholic Church	225	d25
Lutherans (17 bodies)	4,315,311	87,053
Mennonites (16 bodies)	102,145	d24
Methodists (19 bodies)	9,088,022	106,129
Moravians (3 bodies)	42,450	d396
New Apostolic Church	3,929	d71
Original Church of God	1,869	.....
Pentecostal Churches (3 bodies)	40,462	2,781
Presbyterians (9 bodies)	2,717,331	22,122
Protestant Episcopal Church	1,854,918	22,940
Reformed (4 bodies)	757,886	5,365
Reformed Episcopal Church	8,653	.....
Salvation Army	102,619	2,846
Scandinavian Evangelical	53,699	811
Schwenkfelders	2,094	338
Social Brethren	1,214	.....
Spiritualists (3 bodies)	10,002	2,595
Temple Society in America	350	d22
Theosophical Societies (3 bodies)	5,955	d10
Unitarians	62,775	4,707
United Brethren (3 bodies)	417,395	3,686
Universalists	47,288	d2,485
Vedanta Society	40	10
Volunteers of America	28,756	50
Independent Congregations	40,381	.....
Grand Total 1932	60,886,445	1,088,594
Grand Total 1931 (Corrected)	59,797,851	Not reported

*Not listed last year nor 1926.
d—decrease.

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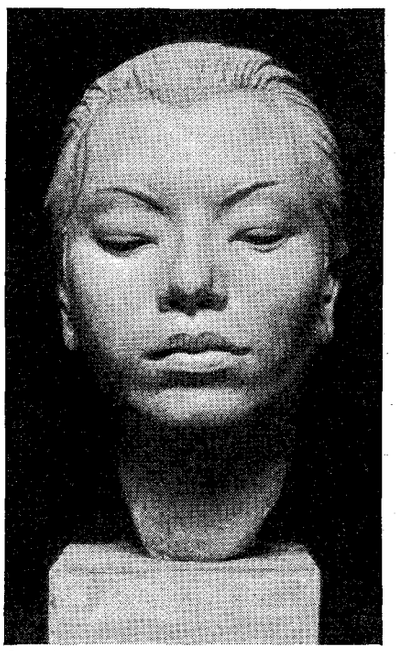
A Woman Sculptor Among the Primitive Races

Malvina Hoffman Studies Mankind on Her "Head-Hunting" Expeditions Throughout the World and Records Her Observations in Life-Size Portraits

ART as a handmaiden to the study of anthropology is illustrated in the results of Malvina Hoffman's tour in the Far East.

Famed as a sculptor of living types, she has lately completed for the Field Museum of Chicago a collection of figures of far-



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Chief Dancer of Balinese Temple

distant people, many belonging to so-called savage tribes.

"A head hunter," she dubs herself in her interesting article in *Asia* (New York), and "the study of mankind," she declares, "could enlist no keener observer and more accurate recorder than a sincere artist."

In respect to her recent adventure covering five years she admits that "one learns quickly how to efface one's self when working with primitive peoples. They are supersensitive and quick to detect our unspoken thoughts. The complete confidence of the model must be won before any progress can be made."

She writes:

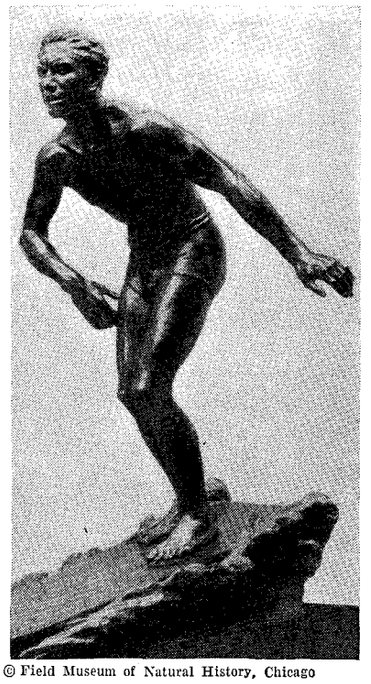
"My part in the expedition was to study the living races of men and to interpret as truthfully as my ability would permit what I felt to be the types most representative of the divisions and subdivisions of mankind. The Museum had instructed me to hunt down subjects in various parts of the world and, whenever they could be persuaded to pose, to make life-size portraits on the spot. Since the time in each place was limited, head-hunting was made as easy as possible for me. The local anthropologists in the larger cities had been notified months in advance by Dr. Laufer and Sir Arthur Keith to select pure-blooded racial types, measuring up to scientific requirements, from which I could choose my models."

First to Hawaii

Her model was not always sought in its native lair:

"Moonlight, palm groves, heavily scented blossoms, smooth, glittering bodies plunging in and out of azure seas—floating memories of Hawaii, the first stop on our peaceful head-hunting expedition. Here I modeled two fine Polynesian types, a Samoan and a Hawaiian boy on his surfboard. Some people may think it strange that I did not go to Samoa for the Samoan. I can only answer that I have often found my best types in other countries than their own.

"A fine Borneo Dyak was modeled in Singapore, and the giraffe-necked women of upper Burma, impossible to capture in their own land, consented smilingly to pose for me in New York, thanks to the managers of the circus! The young Samoan posed with his ancestral war knife, which had a big hook at the end, with notches to represent the number of heads cut off. His father may have added a notch or two to the family heirloom, but he himself was a peaceful, industrious member of the large Samoan colony in Hawaii."



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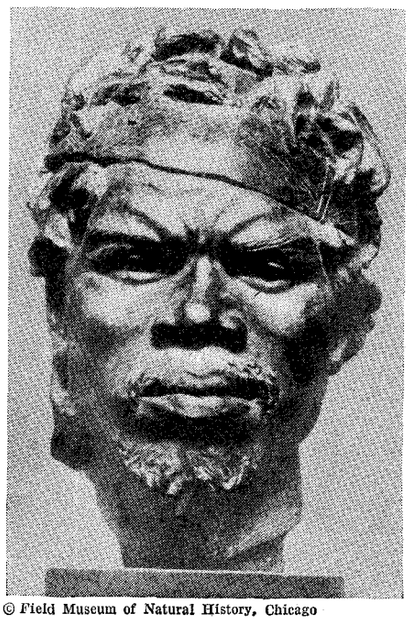
Surf-board Rider in Hawaii

In Japan she modeled the head of an aged Ainu, whom she found symbolizing "the silent challenge of a defeated race":

A Model in Japan

"Among the Ainus life is hard, against the odds of ice storms, sealed huts and lack of food and fuel. The battle is to the strong. Only a few are left, and those that survive are sturdy, short-necked seafolk. They have deep, overhanging brows and straight, deep-set eyes, and generally the men have long hair and beards. Their features are not at all Mongolian.



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Sakai Pigmy

"These aboriginal people, herded together in the northern bleakness of Hokkaido, know that their wings have been clipped by the Japanese. Sensitive and suspicious, wounded and beaten, they still put up a brave fight for existence."

Mrs. Hoffman's account gives full credit to the consular officers who, warned beforehand, were ready to speed her efforts. Her husband went along, making his collection of anthropological photographs.

In Shanghai she made a portrait of Dr. Hu Shih, leader of the Chinese literary renaissance, under rather dramatic circumstances. It was in January, and the Chinese New Year celebration provided fireworks accompaniment to her efforts. Two days later the bombardment by the Japanese drove them away to Hongkong, and the hotel where she set up her improvised studio was completely sacked.

The Philippines Next

On to the Philippines, Macassar, Borneo, Bali and Java:

"The islands revealed an embarrassment

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of anthropological riches and, in some, sculpture beyond a sculptor's dream. In Bali we studied the beautiful posturing and dignified cadences of the dances which seemed to go back to a golden age of mythology and perfection. Here I modeled Ni Polog, chief temple dancer of Den Pasar. She sat in the courtyard of the temple while I worked. The sunlight caressed her polished breasts and played over her slim thighs.

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African Drummer

"For hours she sat there with a happy, tranquil expression that never changed except when our eyes met. Then she smiled. She was not timid or suspicious of me as a stranger. I did not have to win her confidence as I did that of so many of my models in India and other countries. She accepted me with the pride and exuberance of her youth, with the kind of decorous grace before which warriors and sages bow."

The Malay Peninsula

Most fascinating is the account of her experience with a Jakun family of the Malay Peninsula:

"With the assistance of the police and some of the government officials we were able to entice a family of three—father, mother and baby.

"All day long the diminutive warrior carried his baby slung in a cloth over his shoulder. He held a large steel knife across his knees and never for a moment took his eyes off me. How could he guess what manner of black magic might be in action? He was watching an unexplained phenomenon—a duplication of his wife created before his eyes by an interloping white woman. This was sufficient reason to be on guard. Only after many hours did the little family relax enough to drink coffee, smoke cigarettes and munch various sweets. The climax of our understanding was reached after the heads were completed, when the father Jakun agreed to undergo the ordeal of having his foot cast in negocoll. During the afternoon we had cast the hand of a Borneo Dyak close to the spot where the Jakun was posing for me, so that he could watch the process. When our Jakun saw us reimburse the smiling and unharmed Dyak, whose hand had been painlessly reproduced in a half hour, his mind was already prepared."

New Peril for Grand Opera from the Screen

A NEW assault is made on grand opera. Will the movies laugh it to death, as one critic in that field surmises?

A reassuring fact for the present benefit of the heroic art is the way people are crowding the old Hippodrome to see grand opera at popular prices.

But on Broadway, at the Capitol, audiences have laughed—less immoderately, it is said, than in movie houses outside the metropolis—at "The Devil's Brother," where the slap-stick arts of Laurel and Hardy are applied to that old operatic warhorse, "Fra Diavolo."

It is so far only tentative ridicule according to John S. Cohen, Jr., of the New York *Sun*:

"It's brocaded melodrama, its Robin Hood tale of 'robbing the rich,' etc., and the Robin Hood romantic interludes with wealthy titled women, in short, all of its typical opera rubber-stamps, are played perfectly seriously. Nor have its principal arias been desecrated at what one would think would be the destructive, or at best, unappreciative hands of the very popular pair of comedians.

"Indeed, no less a specialist in pompous operatic arias and romantics than Dennis King talks and sings the title rôle. The melodrama has been retained and is played largely in romantic humorlessness. Nor is most of the dialog—barring that of the two comics—any great reflection on the wordings of just this sort of opera book as put to music.

No Respect for Tradition

"In other words, a good bit of 'Fra Diavolo' is transcribed, I am certain, in a satisfactory equivalent of the original. But when Laurel and Hardy, as two bewildered travelers who are robbed of their savings and, perforce, become the two varlets of the romantic, devilish, love-making robber, appear, all respect for opera tradition is lost.

"Fortunately, the fat, contemptuous one and the more docile but irritatingly stupid one, are furnished with several exceedingly funny interludes which bring practically the whole of the affair into the realm of comedy—as well as causing the more serious portions to assume an air of travesty. In other words, the antics of the two turn 'The Devil's Brother' into a satire of a typical grand-opera plot, or a typical costume play, or costume operetta plot.

"Whether this was intended, I do not know, but I suspect as much. Certainly the injections of inventive American slap-stick bring out the unconscious humor in the brocaded, superheroic, eighteenth-century romantics of 'Fra Diavolo.'"

As to the future fate of grand-opera librettos, according to Mr. Cohen, "They seem to need only a touch to turn them into hilarious travesty—especially in this age of realism." Without their matchless, soaring music, "to give their preposterous passions dignity and power and feeling, they couldn't be performed straight in a tent show." He proceeds to indulge in some history and prophecy:

"I suppose that the credit for the first opera libretto lampoon belongs to the matchless Chaplin with 'Carmen.' He was aided, too, by the previous appearance of two cinematic super-spectacles of 'Carmen,' one performed by Madame Farrar and Wallace Reid and the other by Theda Bara and some poor movie victim. Fully half of the laughter at Chaplin's 'Carmen' was due to the burlesqueing of the sacred story which is dinned into every child's brain either at school, in musical classes, or in legend, etc.

Producers Despaired

"Coming back to 'Fra Diavolo,' which is now on its way to most of the neighborhood and second-run theaters about New York, its producers, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, were said to have been despairing of it when they saw it in a projection room. Indeed, they nearly decided to keep it away from their local first-run house, the Capitol. However, at a tryout in Loew's Sheridan Square, it bowled the audience over. It has subsequently proved to be a hit throughout the country, but, strange to say, only a fair success at the Capitol.

"At any rate, it revives the possibilities for a new school of movie comedy. Who

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A Cockfight in Bali

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could resist, for instance, Benchley scenarios of the following operas with the following stars?:

"(1) 'Siegfried,' with Harpo Marx.
"(2) 'La Traviata,'" with Zasu Pitts.
"(3) 'Il Pagliacci,' with Chico Marx.
"(4) 'Hansel and Gretel,' with Roscoe Ates and Mitzi Green.
"(5) 'La Bohème,' with Jobyna Howland.
"(6) 'Pelleas and Mellisande,' with George Raft and Helen Twelvetrees.

"Meanwhile, until such a cycle is set in motion, you may regale yourself with Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in Auber's poor old 'Fra Diavolo' which is in serious danger as a classic of being laughed to death for all time."

College Graduates and Jobs

COLLEGE graduates just entering life outside add a new reenforcement to the unemployed.

How many will be earning a living by the end of the year? asks the New York *Sun*, and the answer is not without dubiousness:

"No satisfactory answer is possible while business remains in an uncertain state, while government action affecting all industry remains indefinite. Thousands of college graduates of the last three years have found jobs, but not of the kind they sought; others are still idle. The National Student Federation, examining reports from ninety-three institutions of higher learning, is able to base its figures on data from every State and from colleges and universities with a total enrolment of 200,000. It finds that, counted as one group, 63 per cent. of the graduates of 1930, 1931 and 1932 are now gainfully employed.

"The federation learned that eighty-six of the reporting institutions have employment bureaus, many recently established. All but eight of these serve undergraduates and graduates. Various other measures have been taken to assist students who must work to learn. Local employers have been asked to hire under-graduate help whenever possible. More jobs have been created in the colleges.

"Employment bureaus on the campus can be helpful in placing a limited number of students, but these bureaus face some of the problems that now baffle commercial agencies."

Four Million Visitors

"THE all-time attendance record for theaters was declared established by executives of the Radio City Theaters when the four millionth ticket was sold, says the New York *Herald Tribune* June 22.

"The two theaters, the Music Hall and the RKO-Roxy have been in operation for six months lacking five days. Approximately 3,000,000 of the 4,000,000 persons have attended the larger Music Hall. The average attendance at both houses has been more than 22,000 a day."

A New Note in Blue as the South Honors a Poet

THE name of Benét ranks high in American poetry.

It has come to be a symbol of reunion between the North and the South.

On Alumni Day, May 6, at the University of Georgia a portrait of Brig.-Gen. Stephen Vincent Benét was presented to the University by his son, Laurence V. Benét, and the

HONORED BY GEORGIA

Brig.-Gen. Stephen V. Benét, painted by Henri Royer

formal presentation was made by the young poet bearing his grandfather's name. It was a touching reminder of "old unhappy far-off things and battles long ago."

Tho a Southerner, General Benét fought in the Union ranks, and the placing of his portrait in the University marks the first time that Georgia has ever honored a member of the Blue forces.

General Benét, coming from Florida, matriculated at the University of Georgia in the class of 1845, but removed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, the first appointee from Florida. The war between the States following soon after his graduation, he was "the conspicuous example of one university student failing to choose the Confederate side," so writes Dr. M. E. Couler in his "College Life in the Old South."

Poet Benét Speaks

The younger Benét's presentation was naturally in verse, which the Atlanta *Journal* gives in part, with comment that sets the scene:

"As the young poet stood by the portrait of his grandfather he wore such an earnest expression and spoke with such reverence that his audience was deeply moved by the beauty of so unusual an occasion. His presence and his poem were most impressive, linking, as they did, the years long past and present. His first words were a beautiful tribute to Georgia:

Here, in the heart of this remembered land
That holds so much of boyhood for me still,
The smoky pine in winter on the hill,
The May who walks with peach-bloom in her hand,

No lonely dryad with a willow wand
But the victorious and earthy one
Who spills the new wild honey of the sun
From the red hills to the sea island sand,

Here, in this time, when the white-horned spring moon
Still rides the sky, but summer follows swift,
And the whole earth wakes to the fiddle tune,
Your sons return to you with praise and gift

And, in your welcome, when the names are read,
You number both the living and the dead.

For universities are more than places
And there is teaching not the books' alone,
The teaching that is written in men's faces,
In the new light upon long-weathered stone,
In the dry leaves by red November blown
Over a campus, and the cleat-torn turf
Where the run ended with the runner thrown
And the long cheer rolled over him like the surf.
And in the worn initials on the wood
That dead men cut, that hands have polished smooth,
Something beyond and barely understood
Linking this youth with a departed youth
The present with the past of memory
And with the living future, still to be.

"There was no doubt as to the admiration in which this young man held his namesake. His words about him rang with praise and pride. And here and there was a merry twinkle which the audience shared and at times exchanged for a hearty laugh. Here was one of the twinkles:

A fiery spirit, proud as a grandee
Who left the strutting to the arrogant
And smiled, sometimes, to see them strut so hard,
Knowing the axe in every chicken-yard.

"The last lines of the poem gracefully and graciously presented the portrait and gave thanks for the alumni's friendly gesture. They were the key to the new note struck at Georgia that May day: a new note of color—the blending of blue and gray into a shade soft as peace; a new note of song whose melody reaches from two generations ago to an unguessed time in the future.

And now you set his likeness here today
In this, your place of honor for your own,
Although he wore the blue and they the gray
In the long strife that tramped the harvest down.

The strife is done, the bitterness removed,
And there remains the memory of those men,
Who, on each side, fought for the thing they loved
And lived or died to prove its honor then.

So, though your heritage I may not claim,
But by your courtesy, it still is mine
To stand here for a better man, who came
To drink your old and knowledgeable wine

And in his name, remembering your lore,
To link your memories and his once more.

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The Film Cycle from Music to Guns to Music

(Written for The Literary Digest)

IT is scarcely three years since the movie-going public and the members of the industry were joining in audible relief over what they thought was the extinction of the screen musical comedy. The age of "The Broadway Melody," "The King of Jazz," of sumptuous settings, eye-filling chorus girls and ear-splitting melodies was over and in its place had come the sinister gangsters and their molls.

Looking back over the past season, one is struck by the fact that the age of the gangster film is over and in its place have come the sumptuous settings, the eye-filling chorus girls, the ear-splitting melodies of the screen musicals.

Things happen so rapidly and so illogically in the movie world that the producers might well adopt as their slogan, "Off with the new cycle, on with the old." A short while ago James Cagney, the apogee of the hard-boiled, was breathlessly dodging insults and machine-gun bullets in a film called "Picture Snatcher" at the Strand Theater in New York. The popular Mr. Cagney failed to achieve his usual success, indicating that audiences had tired of underworld excitements. "Picture Snatcher" was succeeded by "The Gold Diggers of 1933"; immediately the Strand was besieged by an awakened populace which hailed the screen musical as if it had been something discovered by Einstein, and placed the virtuous-miened Ruby Keeler on the pedestal formerly occupied by scowling killers.

THE REBIRTH OF THE MUSICAL SPECTACLE

In "The Gold Diggers of 1933" Warner Brothers feature a number entitled "Petting in the Park"

Sweetness and Light

Tho the revolution came with a rush, it was not unheralded. As long ago as last fall there were signs of a change. This was apparent in the warm reception accorded the gently romantic "Smilin' Through," a picture which encouraged other Hollywood producers to experiment in the realm of sweetness and light.

Thus the past season is characterized by a number of films which indicated a breaking away from the school of tough realism. George Arliss appeared in two tender pieces called "The King's Vacation" and "The Working Man"; Maurice Chevalier continued his popularity, if he didn't add to it, with "A Bedtime Story," in which an infant named Baby Leroy carried off the honors; and Janet Gaynor was represented by a characteristic lullaby called "Adorable."

Sophisticated films in the drawing-room comedy manner followed each other intermittently throughout the past eight or nine months. They were distinguished by superior acting and polished direction. There was Ronald Colman in "Cynara," Herbert Marshall and Miriam Hopkins in "Trouble in Paradise," Leslie Howard, Myrna Loy and Ann Harding in "The Animal Kingdom," John Barrymore and Diana Wynyard in "Reunion in Vienna," Elissa Landi in "The Warrior's Husband" (not precisely drawing-room comedy, but far removed from the underworld), and Roland Young and Genevieve Tobin in "Pleasure Cruise."

The mention of Diana Wynyard inevitably brings us to what is generally considered the outstanding cinema event of the past season, "Cavalcade." Not since the early D. W. Griffith days has any picture evoked more critical acclaim than this British historical pageant, written by the Englishman Noel Coward, acted by English players and filmed by Americans in Hollywood. Competent observers who had seen the stage play in London maintained that the picture would never take with American audiences. Yet it was a success, largely because of the author's shrewd sense of showmanship, and because of the manner in which the tragedy and romance and heroic triumphs of a nation and its individuals were translated in terms of universal drama. It was a superbly acted picture and a superbly produced one.

History on the Screen

In the ordinary season we might expect to find more historical pictures than appeared last year. Aside from "Cavalcade," there was nothing outstanding. "The Silver Dollar," recounting the career of Colorado's spectacular "Haw" Tabor, was not up to the standard of "Cimarron" and other historical films of the past few years. The American panorama was more effectively handled in "State Fair," in which the contemporary flavor of mid-Western rural life was portrayed with rare spirit and a welcome lack of that sentimental sirup which the movie producers have heretofore poured over American rustics. It was a fine example of a worthy story interpreted by honest acting and alert direction.

The big game hunters who used to come back from Africa, India, and other places with camera records of their adventures seem to have been hibernating this past year, and consequently we have had no important pictures of the "Bring 'Em Back Alive" variety. Wild animals on the screen have been limited to zoos and circuses, with resultant films like Clyde Beatty's "The Big Cage" and the more temperate romances of "Zoo in Budapest" and "Murders in the Zoo." Likewise, the horror films on the "Dracula" and "Frankenstein" order were supplanted by the monstrous concepts let loose in "King Kong" and "King of the Jungle."

There are indications that madcap comedy is in favor. Tho the Marx Brothers have not supplied us with anything lately, they are working on a new picture; and last season witnessed the ascendency of such delightful loons as Jimmy Durante and W. C. Fields.

Certain pictures, which do not fall into a category, have impressed themselves on the 1932-33 record: "A Farewell to Arms" stands out as an achievement both in the handling of its theme and the acting of Helen Hayes and Gary Cooper; then there are the novel and ingenious "If I Had a Million," the orgiastic "Sign of the Cross," the naively propagandist "Gabriel Over the White House," the fancy-dress oddment called "Rasputin," Eddie Cantor's "The Kid From Spain" and Mae West's phenomenally inviting "She Done Him Wrong."

Yet these are disparate in character and unrelated to anything like a trend. The significance of the season lies in the fact that the triumph of "42nd Street" was repeated in "The Gold Diggers of 1933," and that before the gangster films come again we may very likely see a "Gold Diggers of 1934" and, who knows? of 1935.

THORNTON DELEHANTY.

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The World Series as Viewed in a Crystal Ball

Consensus of Sports Writers, Queried at Half-way Mark, Is That Yankees and Cards Will Meet, With the New York Team Strong Favorites

(Written for The Literary Digest)

THE Yankees and the Cards will meet in the World series this fall.

Since we have arrived at the half-way mark of the baseball season, since stock-taking and prediction are appropriate to early July, THE DIGEST has taken a special poll of sports writers in major-league cities. "What teams will win the first three places in the two big leagues, and why?" we asked. The answers show that the New York Americans and the St. Louis Nationals are the favorites by comfortable margins. The New York team in spite of its June slump which put Washington in the lead and sowed seeds of doubt in several minds. But, according to the majority, the Yankees have power, they are a great offensive outfit that can not be outclassed for long.

The Yankees, favored to lead their league, have a total of thirty-eight points under a scoring system that gives five points for each first place, three for second, and two for third. The Senators come second with twenty-five, the Athletics third with seven-and-a-half.

In the National League, the Cards come first with thirty-four points, the Giants second with twenty, and the Pirates third with fourteen.

Sports Writers' Selections

Here are selections for the first three places as they were sent to us by our obliging sports correspondents:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Harry Keck, Pittsburgh *Sun-Telegraph*—Yanks, Senators, White Sox.

Fred Lieb, New York *Evening Post*—Senators, Yanks, Indians.

Burt Whitman, Boston *Herald*—Yanks, Athletics, Senators.

Sid Keener, St. Louis *Star and Times*—Yanks, Senators, White Sox.

H. G. Salsinger, Detroit *News*—Yanks, Senators, third place split by Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, each receiving half a point in the score.

Howard Mann, Chicago *Daily News*—Sends valuable comment on New York, Washington, Cleveland, but qualifies his remarks so that it is not fair to attribute definite predictions to him.

John Drebinger, New York *Times*—Yanks, Senators, Indians.

Richards Vidmer, New York *Herald Tribune*—Yanks, Senators, Athletics.

E. J. Pollock, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*—Yanks, Senators, Athletics.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Keck—Cards, Pirates, Giants.

Lieb—Cards, Giants, Dodgers.

Whitman—Cards, Pirates, Giants.

Keener—"The National League is too evenly balanced to attempt to pick the winner in early July."

Salsinger—First and second places a toss-up between the Giants and Cards. In scoring we have divided the points for first and second places evenly between the two teams. Pirates third.

Mann—Again qualifies his statement too carefully for a prediction.

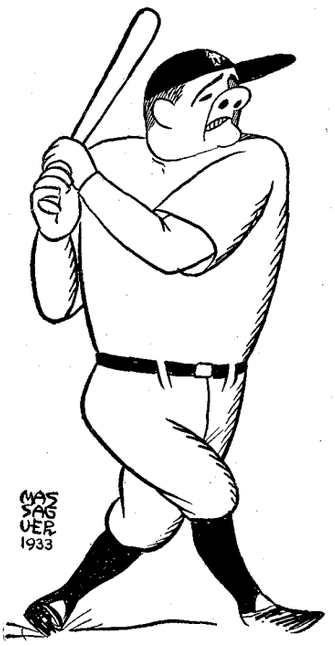
Drebinger—Cards, Giants, Pirates.

Vidmer—Cards, Giants, Pirates.

Pollock—Cards, Giants, Pirates.

The Yankees' Power

The Yankees, in spite of their bad showing in June, will still be ahead of the field and ready for the series when the League season ends—by a margin of as much as five or ten games, if Mr. Drebinger is an accurate prophet. Power is the reason—"power plus," in the brief summing up of Mr. Whitman. With this verdict most writers agree. The team may not be the best defensive outfit, Mr. Salsinger concedes, and "its pitching staff is not as good as a few others." Nevertheless, "its offensive power will discount other weaknesses and faults."



IMMORTAL BABE

Caricature drawn for The Literary Digest by Massaguer

It remains for Mr. Mann and Mr. Lieb to sound notes of doubt. The Chicago editor suggests that "the softening effect of too much prosperity may yet bring a surprize. The world champion Yankees may go down with the declining Babe Ruth." The Senators, so generally favored to place second (because they have "drive and a peppery young manager in Joe Cronin," says Mr. Keck), may even nose out the New York team.

Annually Mr. Lieb forecasts the winners in the big leagues, and over a long period he has established an enviable record for bull's-eyes. This year before the season started he picked the Yankees and Brooklyn, and now admits that "for the first time in thirteen years" he is "confronted with a double miss." In mid-season, he has transferred his hopes to Washington and St. Louis. As for American League affairs, he writes us that "Washington, under Joe Cronin, is duplicating the team's brilliant campaign of 1924."

Senators in Running

On the other hand, this is Mr. Drebinger's more orthodox summing-up—

"The Senators should keep themselves much more in the running than they did last year, for they have a pretty well-balanced club, but do not possess quite enough pitching strength to carry them past the Yankees. I also think Clark Griffith made a serious mistake when he named so young a man as Joe Cronin as his manager.

"The Indians do not pack enough punch in their attack to make them serious contenders, altho there seems to be enough general class on the team to finish third, tho Cleveland will be hard pressed to head off the White Sox and Athletics, both of whom are much stronger offensively."

Experts who find it fairly easy to look forward to the end of the American League season, either qualify their predictions or refuse the hazard in the case of the Nationals.

Mr. Keener's judgment that it is too early to tell in the case of this league has already been noted. It should, he goes on, "be a neck-and-neck drive with the Cardinals, Giants, Pirates and Cubs fighting for the big share of the spoils." As Mr. Salsinger sees it, the issue is between St. Louis and New York.

Cards "Have Everything"

Whitman, Keck, and Drebinger, however, are daring souls, ready to take a chance and plump for specific teams. Each of them picks the Cards to lead. "They have every thing!" exclaims the Bostonian. The Pittsburgh and Boston writers choose Pittsburgh and New York for second and third. Drebinger reverses this order as he analyzes affairs in general in the National League. The Cardinals he credits with "a superb pitching staff, a well-balanced fielding team, and an evenly distributed offense." In addition, "the astonishing comeback of Pepper Martin probably has done more than anything else to make the Cards favorites."

"Thanks for a second guess on the Giants," the writer adds. "Like most of the 'experts,' I went wrong on this team last year when I picked them to win the pennant, and seem to have been wrong again this year when at the start I failed to rate them better than about fifth.

"I still have my doubts, but Bill Terry has been getting some wonderful pitching."

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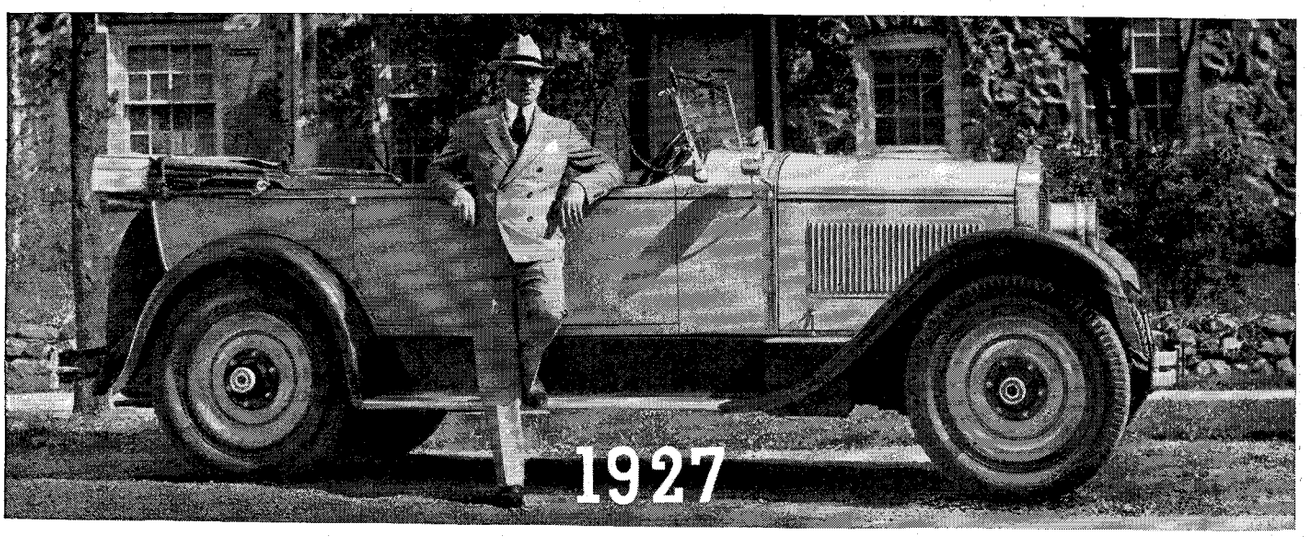

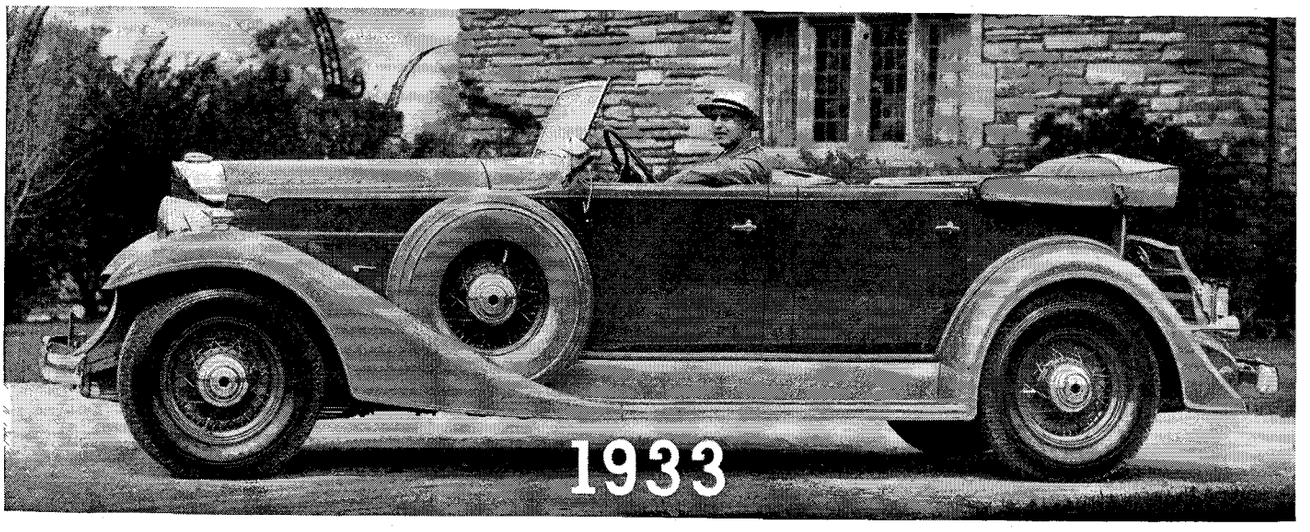

Ask them both---

THE MAN WHO HAS OWNED ONE SIX YEARS
THE MAN WHO HAS OWNED ONE SIX MONTHS

We know of no better way for you to test Packard superiority than to follow our advice and "ask the man who owns one."

First, talk to men whose Packards are rolling into their sixth or seventh year. They can tell you about Packard's long life. And the smart appearance of their cars will prove to you that a Packard, whatever its age, is always beautiful, a car you can be proud to be seen in.

What Packard has done in 1933

Next, ask the man who bought his Packard this year. He can tell you that, with its new 1933 models, Packard has far outstripped the fine car field—has produced cars superior on every basis.

Then ask your Packard dealer to let you drive one of these new Packards. Discover steering so easy it is almost automatic. Sink into cushions contoured by an orthopedic expert to let you relax naturally, completely. Listen to the motor—a motor that even at top speeds is barely audible.

A Car that's adaptable to you

Discover the thrill of a car that is adaptable to your own requirements. A car whose brake-pedal pressure, ventilation, and shock absorber resilience can all be adjusted to suit *your* wishes.

Then remember that the new Packards will last longer even than their famous predecessors, and will cost less to operate. 600,000 miles of testing at the Packard Proving Grounds during 1932 have proved that. A clutch was operating perfectly after 125,000 contacts in traffic. A transmission showed no appreciable wear after 50,000 miles of driving. A new lubricating system has doubled the life of motor parts—and cut repair costs in half.

Why not become a "man who owns one"? Drive your old car to your Packard dealer's today. If you wish to buy out of income, your present car will probably cover the down payment on a new Packard. The balance can be spread over many months. You and your family can be enjoying a new Packard by tomorrow.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

The Packard Eight . . from $2150 at Detroit
The Packard Super-Eight from $2750 at Detroit
The Packard Twelve . from $3720 at Detroit
Prices subject to increase without notice

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Bicycles Built for All and Roller Skates Come Back

WHEN the proper clothes for bicycling were featured in department store advertising in several cities lately, those people who are never so happy as when they have discovered a trend, came to pleased attention. One or two punsters were heard to murmur something about entering a new cycle. And centurions of the '90's and the turn of the century smiled in satisfaction at the renewed vitality of their favorite sport. (Centurions, we add, for the benefit of the motor age, were those super-cyclers who both could and would pedal 100 miles in a single day.)

There are two versions of this new story of cycling's revival. One is told in statistics,

Ewing Galloway photograph

WILL THE SPEEDING SIRENS OF THE GAY NINETIES BE REBORN?

With their trim corsets, sporty blouses and skirts that looked daring in those days, they brought fun to the highways

and we shall save it for a while. The other is what you may see any fine day on the streets and park paths of Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, Detroit, New York, and Los Angeles.

Along with the rediscovery of the bicycle there has come a renaissance of the roller skate, hardly less widespread.

Bicycle clubs are springing into life—renewed life in many instances—in city after city. An English actress in Hollywood started it all, we read in one account, that of Kate Shpetner in the Springfield *Sunday Union and Republican*. She formed a cycling club about herself that quickly rolled across the continent. (It is, of course, difficult to assign origins with any exactness in such cases. As a rule there is a different genesis for each historian.)

Even in New York

Even in crowded, traffic-tangled New York, we read, "the younger generation and an ever-increasing number of the older ones too, are to be seen daily cycling through the paths of Central park."

In most cities families are finding it "very convenient and certainly cheap enough to cycle to meetings, tennis courts, golf courses and cocktail parties. Many of the braver spirits are using bicycles to carry them to work.

Getting closer home, Miss Shpetner cites business girls' organized cycling activities in Springfield, and the case of "a very sedate looking matron," who was "seen primly riding along with her golf bag securely fastened on behind her," bound for the links.

Michigan Joins In

Out in Detroit, *The News* reports the prevalence of the newest craze, and in a special dispatch from Ann Arbor, the seat of the University of Michigan, Esther A. Pryor tells us that if you don't own a bicycle "you rent one."

A graduate student, hard pressed for cash, did manage to raise enough to get hold of twenty new "wheels" and is now doing a thriving rental business.

"I get all sorts of deposits," he says. "When a student hasn't the required fee he leaves what he can. Sometimes it's a fraternity pin, sometimes a slide-rule. One day I had a coat, two watches, a fountain pen, roller skates, and a sport roadster."

The story is different in St. Louis. There is no very great revival of interest in cycling there, because cycling never really died. The St. Louis Cycling Club, the oldest in the city and one of the oldest in the country, was organized in 1887 and has never ceased to be active. One hundred people pedalled in its first formal ride of the current season according to *The Globe-Democrat*. In 1922, when cycling might have been said to be dead, if ever it were, there were enough enthusiasts in St. Louis to found the Guaranty Cycling Club, since reorganized as the Century Road Club, a unit in a national organization.

In this long-continued loyalty to the bicycle, St. Louis follows some excellent examples in other lands. In Bermuda the bicycle is one of the commonest modes of transportation, as every American visitor knows. In England, particularly at Oxford and Cambridge, in France, in Holland, and elsewhere on the Continent, the activities of wheelmen have been common enough. Some of these European "wheels," by the way, make the "bicycle built for two," famous in song, look like nothing at all. Bicycles built for four and even six are everyday sights.

And Now for Figures

And so on, and so on. Reports of this sort may be multiplied indefinitely. Now figures may be introduced.

During the first nine days of June more bicycles were made than in the entire month of June last year, the New York *Sun* reports.

"In 1929, 307,845 bicycles were sold, according to the Bureau of Census figures, we read. In 1931 the total dropped to 235,944. The first five months of 1933, however, showed an increase of 10 per cent. over last year, it is estimated by the Cycle Trades of America.

"Altho in January and February the total of bicycles produced was 22,000 less than for the same period last year, March saw an increase of 3,000 machines over 1932, April was 11,000 ahead and May 14,000."

As for roller skates, the census bureau of the Department of Commerce reports that 2,600,000 pairs of roller skates were sold in 1929 and 2,700,000 pairs in 1931. (Census figures on roller skates and bicycles are complied only every other year.) It is estimated that the figure for 1933 will be in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 pairs."

An interesting and unusual phase of the roller skating fad is the sport's popularity among the blind, *The Sun* continues. At the New York Association for the Blind, according to Miss Alma Guy, head of the women's recreation department, "blind stenographers and dictaphone operators fasten on their skates during the lunch hour and practice on the roof.

"Roller skating is one of the best activities for small children," Miss Guy said. "It creates in the totally blind child both courage and a sense of balance. At the same time the child is learning to play."

Hunting Big Game by Air

AT a hundred miles an hour and flying only fifty yards above the brush of French equatorial Africa, with no chance for a landing, hunting big game by airplane is as difficult as it is exciting, for the speed makes it almost impossible to take accurate aim, and how are you to hold a rifle steady against such wind?

A crack shot Prince Sixte de Bourbon must be, or we should not have the story he contributes to *Je Sais Tous*. He and Jean de Neufbourg flew that morning with Costes, the famous pilot. Near Archambault, they sighted a herd of forty buffaloes. Down swooped the plane, roaring, to within only 80 meters of the brush, and away dashed the terrified herd. Bang! The leader dropped like a hare. The story runs on:

"Costes glanced over his shoulder at me, smiling, and shouted something I was unable to hear because of the windshield

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between us, but I soon understood, for the plane began to describe a circle so as to get back and pursue the herd in its headlong stampede.

At its rear, a superb male galloped clumsily. My bullet hit him in the kidneys. He rolled over in a cloud of dust. Like a bird of prey, our plane circled two or three times above our victims, then straightened out and flew over a native village. Costes dropped his glove.

We saw the natives run to pick it up, gesticulating wildly.

That evening we returned to the spot, and the natives who had been so interested in Costes's glove, which now identified us, helped us to bring in our trophies.

New Big League Line-up

HARD times in the baseball industry have produced little less than an infinity of plans for saving the situation before it gets beyond relief. One of the latest of these, credited by Joe Vila of the New York *Sun* to "smart baseball men," seems sensible. The scheme contemplates "the elimination of weak clubs and cities in the major circuits" and the reorganization of the present two eight-team big leagues into one twelve-team league with eastern and western divisions, as follows—

"East—New York, Giants and Yankees; Brooklyn, Dodgers; Boston, consolidation of Red Sox and Braves; Philadelphia, consolidation of Athletics and Phillies, and Washington, Senators.

"West—Chicago, White Sox and Cubs; Cleveland, Indians; Detroit, Tigers; Pittsburgh, Pirates; St. Louis, consolidation of Cardinals and Browns, with Cincinnati transferred to the American Association."

These students of baseball maintain "that New York and Chicago are the only cities that can support two major league clubs."

Fred Lieb of the New York *Evening Post* has also been doing some thinking along these lines. His plan provides for inter-league games between the various major leagues as part of the regular championship schedule.

In 1934, Mr. Lieb would have each club play sixteen games with each club in its own league, and six with each team of the rival major league, the inter-league games to count in the regular schedules.

The Glory of Man o' War

THE line of Man o' War goes galloping on. When Samuel D. Riddle's War Glory won the mile-and-a-half Dwyer at Aqueduct recently he added a new chapter to the history of one of America's most glorious horse families, and further demonstrated that family's supremacy in that race.

It was Man o' War's sire, Fair Play, who started the series of triumphs for his line, winning in 1908. Twelve years elapsed, and then Man o' War finished first, beating John P. Grier in a race they still talk about. And now the fourth of Man o' War's colts has duplicated his sire's feat. The three who preceded War Glory were American Flag in 1925, Crusader in 1926, and Genie in 1928.

The Bucking Horse Gets That Way from Pampering

"RIDE 'im, cowboy! Ride 'im!" they shout in the Wild West show, and it is all very thrilling, until you begin to wonder if the horse is not bucking to order and simply because some irritating burr has been placed under the saddle.

No such thing. William R. Leigh, the famous painter, has studied Western horses for a quarter of a century and he declares the suspicion wholly groundless. A "good bucking horse" will buck every time he is saddled. It is habit, based on instinct, and "a unique fighting technique."

The rodeos, at Cheyenne, Cody, and other western towns, regard a bucking horse as a prize and if a nag wants the best of care he has only to buck. He will then be petted and pampered, and be brought out proudly every year to test the skill of the riders.

More often than not, the rider is thrown, for no two horses buck alike. Head down and sometimes bawling furiously, each has his own particular knack of dislodging a cowboy. Here is a closeup of one such tussle, which Mr. Leigh himself witnessed.

"The horse was particularly bad," he tells us in the Minneapolis *Journal*, "and a crack rider was on his back. At about the fourth jump the cinch broke.

"The man's hat was sailing in the air some yards behind, and he was flying straight up at the moment the cinch parted, and the saddle, out from under the rider, was soaring higher than he. When the rider landed, he found himself astride his horse again.

"But only for an instant. The saddle came down and hit him in the back of the neck, knocking him off. In the cloud of dust, the next thing I saw was the man lying flat on his back with the mustang still bucking frantically, his front feet striking the ground on either side of the man's face."

By a miracle, the cowboy escaped unhurt!

Nine Sibilskys—Hence a Nine

COUNTING his sons. Theodore Sibilsky of Houghton, Michigan, found that they numbered exactly nine. No more. No less.

Happy thought—a ball team!

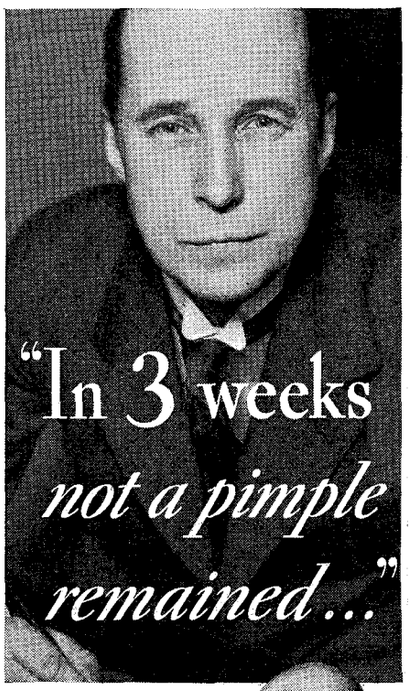
So now, almost any day, the play-by-play report of a Houghton game might read: "Sibilsky singled, advancing Sibilsky and Sibilsky; Sibilsky up, Sibilsky hit a home run, scoring four Sibilskys."

By the same token, no fan dares to yell, "Slide, Sibilsky, slide!" It would precipitate a regular landslide of Sibilskys.

But, while a fun-loving world may be pardoned for taking its Sibilskys humorously, the fact remains that this nine has been licking all comers. "Brothers, having played together all their lives, acquire a smoothness of team-work that a team of strangers can hardly hope to acquire," says Sibilsky, Sr. "Look at those youngsters field."

Himself a ball-player, ever since he was first big enough to swing a bat, the father, so the New York *Sun* records, taught each new Sibilsky to throw a ball while still learning to say "daddy."

This noted Specialist says—



"Yeast* is the best way to correct such eruptions," says Dr. Pontoppidan.

SKIN SUFFERERS, this case is described by the well-known Dr. Borje Pontoppidan, Physician-in-Charge of the Copenhagen Municipal Hospital. He writes:—

"The patient came to me in the most depressed condition. His face was covered with pimples, which he had been treating with various external remedies.

"I attacked his trouble with yeast.* As it restored regular evacuations of his intestines, his skin cleared completely. *In three weeks not a pimple remained.*"

Fresh yeast, you know, actually stimulates and *strengthens* "tired" intestines—softens and helps remove the poison-forming wastes that so often cause bad skin.

Just eat 3 cakes of *Fleischmann's* Yeast daily—and keep it up until your whole system is *purified*. It should also greatly improve your digestion and whole physical "tone."

You can get Fleischmann's Yeast at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. Directions are on the label. Add it to your diet—now!

"If there's anything I hate it's pimples," writes James Givens of Tulsa, Okla. "Not long ago I had them, and I tried to get rid of them but nothing helped . . . The doctor said the trouble was with my blood and suggested Fleischmann's Yeast. . . . I started. My skin cleared up."

***IMPORTANT!**

Fleischmann's Yeast for health—in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label—is yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind doctors advise.

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Happy legs are here again—
thanks to these remarkably
comfortable, perfect-fitting,
EXTRA LONG STRETCH
PARIS
GARTERS
FOR GREATER COMFORT
Encircle SIX legs easily, yet fit one leg perfectly. No binding—no slipping. Made of the sensational, new extra long stretch, long lasting Steinweave Elastic—found only in Paris Garters. Worth more than their modest price.
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Fifty-Five, an Earl's Heir, and Golf Champion

THE wiry, slim-wasted Hon. Michael Scott marched with quiet dignity through a brilliant international field at Hoylake, England, the other day to the British amateur golf championship. Fifty-five years of age, brother and heir of the Earl of Eldon, Scott is the oldest man to hold this title. Definite figures are lacking, but it is safe to assume that he is one of the oldest golf champions ever crowned. His long-deferred triumph outshines the feat of Francis Ouimet, who came back in 1931 to win a second United States amateur after seventeen years.

Scott was open champion of Australia in 1904, Grantland Rice recalls, the year Walter Travis won at Sandwich, before Ty Cobb was an outstanding figure in baseball, when Bobby Jones was two years old, six years before Johnny Goodman was born.

To win this year, Scott defeated, 4 and 3, Thomas A. Bourn, who was a babe in arms when Scott was a championship player in Australia. Earlier he had eliminated George T. Dunlap, Jr., of New York, one of the best players entered from this side of the Atlantic. Dunlap, in his turn, had beaten C. Ross Somerville, the Canadian holder of the United States amateur title.

Acme

THE HON. MICHAEL SCOTT

British Amateur Golf Champion at Fifty-five

Never Passed Semi-Finals

One of Britain's better linksmen for years, Scott had never gone beyond the semi-finals of the amateur before, and that, according to the Associated Press, was a dozen years ago.

The experts "figured he should have been beaten by any of the youngsters he trounced. But he refused to be beaten, even tho he surprized himself, his friends and his opponents.

"He played carefully and slowly. His correct and quite faultless style was rewarded by a triumph such as no man his age ever achieved before.

"The nearest approach to his feat occurred in 1902, when Charles Hutchings, at fifty-three, won the amateur crown."

Scott made his first reputation in the heyday of Ball, Hilton, Tait, and Laidlaw, to all of whom he was a threat. But, politics intervening, he never followed up his first promise until, of recent years, he retired to "the healthy, open-air life of a country squire" and recovered something of his "first fine frenzy." "Frenzy," however, is scarcely the word, George Trevor adds in the New York *Sun*—

"He is a pertinaceous plugger rather than a flashy player, a cagy, crafty tactician whose versatility with the spoon recalls Hilton's wizardry with that weapon.

"Michael Scott is a dignified, wiry, slim-waisted chap, with a trig, chevron-type mustache. His is the whipcordy, whalebone stamina of the typical fox-hunting, polo-playing Britisher. Grouse shooting on his Scottish estate has sharpened his eye and quickened his reflexes. He depends on brain rather than brawn, takes in the slack of his short, shrewdly-placed drives by whippy spoon shots or crisp long irons.

"A deft chipper, his putting touch is far truer than that of the average British top-lighter."

Not Surprized

Thus, those who are familiar with Scott's record over a long period find nothing essentially surprizing in his eventual attainment of the heights.

William Everett Hicks of the Brooklyn *Eagle* has been doing some research on Scott's sole appearance as a member of England's Walker Cup team. That, it seems, was in 1924, when the matches were played at Garden City.

When the roll-call of dead and missing was made after the clash, it was the veteran Scott who shone with peculiar luster, Mr. Hicks reports, "for he was the only British player to win both in foursomes and singles and, in addition, it was his foursome that vanquished the redoubtable Bobby Jones and a former national champion, William C. Fownes, Jr.

"Furthermore, of the 3 points won by the British against the Americans' 9, two were contributed by the Hon. Michael. The other point was scored by Cyril Tolley, who defeated Max R. Marston, the national amateur champion."

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A Man Who Can Say No

(Continued from page 4)

veterans. Being a veteran himself, he says, he wanted to see what was being done for his former mates. The multiplicity of these laws and the amount they were taking out of the public treasury astounded him. He became a leader in the fight for reductions. Men with disabilities attributable to their war service should be compensated, he said, but "gratitude should not be carried to the extent of granting a subsidy to those whose disabilities were not incurred while in the service, gratitude should not proceed to the extent of destroying the country which the ex-service men fought to save." He pointed out in 1932 that $1,000,000,000 annually, or 25 cents out of each tax dollar, was being spent for veterans' benefits, and estimated that in ten years the annual cost would be $1,500,000,000, or 35 cents out of the tax dollar. "This thing," he said, "must stop."

From the expenditures on veterans he proceeded to a study of the whole complex field of government spending. He went around among the bureaus to get first-hand and exact information. He came to know as much about the structure of the executive departments and their ways of spending money as anybody in Congress. Economy became his religion. Roosevelt talked with him, saw his zeal and his ability, recognized the iron in him and made him Budget Director, with power, under the law, to "assemble, correlate, revise, reduce or increase the estimates of the several departments and establishments." But in the Scotch lexicon of Lew Douglas there is no such word as increase.

He has a wiry build and a keen, outdoor type of countenance. He is, in fact, an outdoor man. At Amherst he played baseball. He likes fishing, and he looks as if he could ride a horse with as much ease as he used to ride his bicycle between the Capitol and his home in Georgetown. His eyes are bright and his voice, as has been noted, is mild.

The mildness is delusive. Ask any Congressman. He will tell you that young Lew Douglas is the hardest-boiled man in Washington.

Comment From the Capital

(Continued from page 10)

conference, his only major official position was the chairmanship of the War Industries Board. The job he did then in regimenting industry behind the lines was the really Big Thing of his life. He is always ready to talk about it, has written books and innumerable articles about it, and no private financial operation has ever been too important to permit him to digress for a speech about the operation of the War Industries Board.

The philosophical background against which he discusses it has made him, in the eyes of many observers, an exponent of what might be called State capitalism, a system in which the State supervises the individual capitalist. This is the theory underlying the present national recovery program, notably the industrial-control phase, and it was because Mr. Roosevelt came to believe that was the way out of the depression that Baruch men became key men.

Mr. Baruch might have fitted into the scheme as generalissimo of the coordinate posts under the President, controlling the chiefs of the industrial, farm-relief, public-relief, and public-works programs. Cherishing the memories of the war-industries control, he probably would have accepted the administratorship of the industrial control phase, once the President indicated he would be his own general coordinator. When the President, without advance notice to Mr. Baruch, drafted General Johnson for that responsibility, there was nothing left, it seemed, which would do for Mr. Baruch until Mr. Moley made his striking suggestion. It instantly appealed to the imagination. So this was what they had been saving the shrewd financier for! It seemed incredible that the President, with his sense of loyalty to subordinates, would put an outsider over the head of Acting Secretary of State William Phillips. But, coming from Mr. Moley, the arrangement was hailed as big news and lent itself to broad interpretations.

All the indications were that the President never had understood the arrangement as Mr. Moley described it, or, if he had, that he hesitated to proceed with so novel an idea in the face of the criticism against putting so heavy a responsibility on one without official authority. In any event, Mr. Baruch heard nothing from the President; upon the departure of Mr. Moley he saw no evidence of the authority he would need to examine the foreign cables, much less take over Mr. Moley's office or volunteer advice to the vacationing President. So he went back to New York and then to Europe. But he is still a Big Democrat, a nationalist, a sound money man, one who would raise the tariffs to the point of embargo, and as the New Deal progresses, may be relied upon to be in the picture somewhere. DIOGENES.

Happy Hotels Here Again

YOU know the hotel man by his smile. What with "extra inducements" ranging from "laundry thrown in" to "free taxi from station," "free garage service," "sound-proof apartments," and "wire collect," the hotel business is coming back.

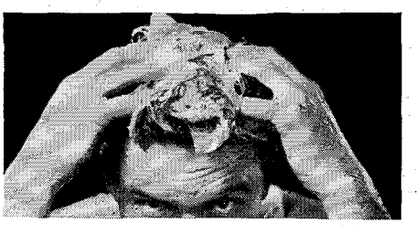
Cut-rates help. According to "The Hotel Red Book," just out, 7,910 of the 18,919 hotels listed at twenty-five rooms and over have slashed their rates 50 cents a room on the average, and the editor, Emerson D. Owen, reports that since June, 1932, only fifteen all-year-round hotels have closed their doors.

With the eye of faith, the hotel man sees still brighter days ahead, for he is ceasing to be "the grand goat of an experiment, noble or otherwise." Prohibition hit hard. Not only was he deprived of the profits accruing from a legitimate sale of beverages, but their illegitimate sale in the speak-easy hard by smashed his food business as well.

"No industry," says Postmaster-General Farley, who contributes a foreword, "has been called upon to bear a more burdensome load than our American hotels during the long period when they were obliged to endure special hardships imposed by the sumptuary laws which, at one stroke, removed a source of income which traditionally belonged to them."

STOP DANDRUFF

with this COMMON-SENSE *treatment*

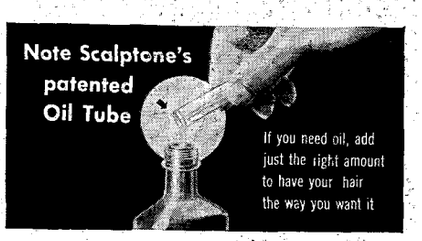


1 A FEW MINUTES EACH WEEK *with Packer's Tar Soap*

Give your hair a sudsy shampoo with Packer's rich, piney lather. There's the "health of the pines" in Packer's Tar Soap. It contains pine tar and soothing, softening glycerine. Doctors have been recommending it for 64 years.

2 ONE MINUTE EVERY DAY *with Packer's Scalptone*

Massage the tingling goodness of Packer's Scalptone into your scalp. Rub Scalptone in deep—give dandruff the works! Feel it tone up your scalp—tone up the nerves—make your head healthy—and happy, too!



And expect to be surprised when you first see Scalptone! It's *adjustable.* In the neck of every bottle there's a separate tube of oil. You make your own prescription for your own hair and Scalptone is the only tonic that has this feature.

AFTER 21 DAYS

—have a look at your hair! It'll be healthy. And well-groomed. But not greasy, or plastered down. And as for *dandruff*—well, this treatment usually stops it inside of 3 weeks. If you are not satisfied with the results—write us. We'll cheerfully refund the purchase price if you'll let us know the amount.

PACKER'S

Dandruff Treatment

1 *Shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap*

2 *Massage with Packer's Scalptone*

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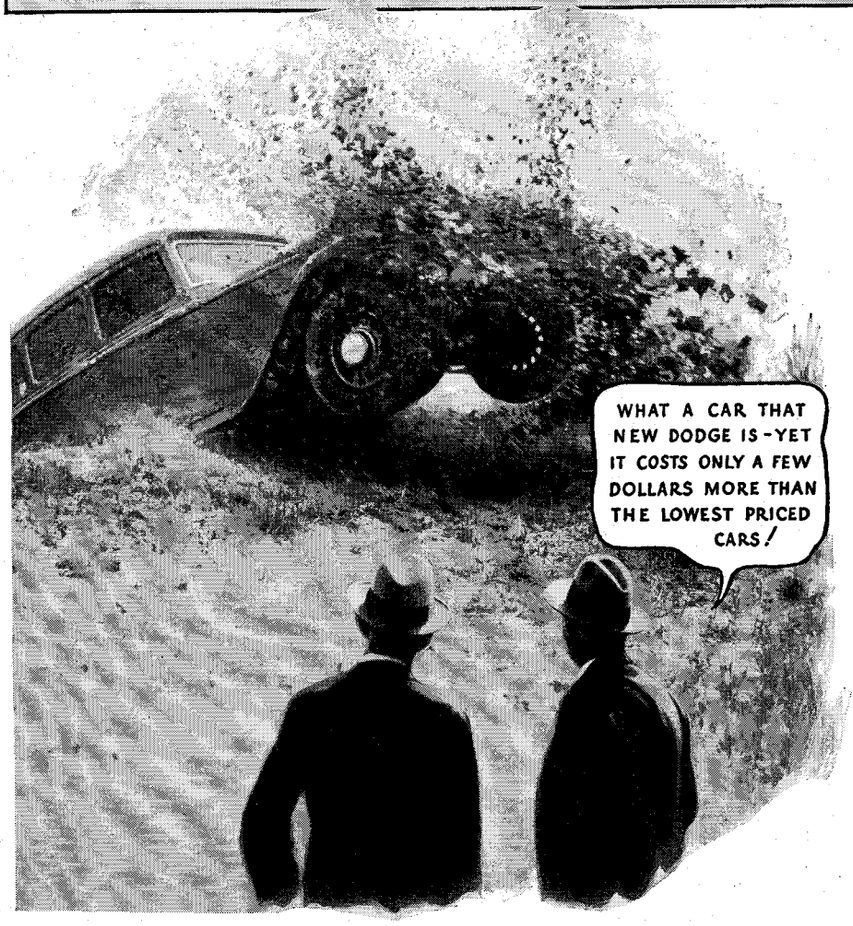
NO DODGE HAS EVER SOLD FOR LESS...DON'T WAIT ...LET THE DODGE "SHOW-DOWN" PLAN CONVINCE YOU...NOW...TODAY IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY!



Dodge has always been famous for ruggedness and dependability. This sand pit test (one of many) proves the big, fast, beautiful new Dodge "6" is as sturdy and rugged as ever.

SMART—but rugged! That's one of the reasons the big Dodge Six is hanging up new sales records every week. In motor-wise Detroit, where even the school-boys know the cars that are winners, and where talk about a new automobile spreads from door-to-door almost overnight, the sale of Dodge is 973.6% of the corresponding period last year!

Buy Now—Save Money!

Remember, no Dodge has ever sold for less than $595*. Many people, aware of the trend in today's markets are asking, "How can this big, new Dodge "6" be priced so low?" Frankly, we say to you, better see this great car *now* . . . take advantage of today's almost incredibly low prices. This year of all years you want to be *sure* that the car you choose is the best the money can buy!

Actual Proof that Dodge Excels!

That's why Dodge offers you the "Show-Down" Plan. It takes all the gambling out of car buying—lets you compare the new Dodge Six with competitors on a definite "Show-Down" basis. We couldn't afford to offer the "Show-Down" Plan to you

Big New

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The New Dodge Six Convertible Coupe—$695 F. O. B. Factory, Detroit

if we didn't know the Dodge Six would win out! We'd just be selling some other manufacturer's car. With the "Show-Down" Plan you get actual *proof* of exactly where the big new Dodge Six excels. *You see with your own eyes many points of Dodge superiority.* You are your own judge and jury all the way.

And after all, isn't that the fair and square way to pick your next car—on merit alone? The Dodge "Show-Down" Plan enables you to do exactly that. Technical terms are put in simple, every-day language, so that no mechanical knowledge whatever is needed to understand all the features of this new Dodge Six!

You're Entitled to Know the Truth!

You know there has been a lot of controversy among manufacturers—over various types of brakes, of frames, of bodies, and other points of a car's construction.

Dodge wants to put its cards on the table—wants you to *know* why its hydraulic brakes are so safe, so sure and so dependable. Wants you to *know* the facts about the Dodge Mono-piece steel body. *Know* why the Dodge double-drop, X bridge-type frame is *ten times stronger than ordinary frame* construction. Wants you to get the inside story of Floating Power engine mountings—see for yourself that Floating Power gives the big new Dodge Six the smooth, vibrationless riding qualities rarely found in even high priced cars of more cylinders—yet retain the known economy of six!

Save Money with a Dodge!

Dodge can show you 7 points of economy that mean direct savings—in actual cash—of from $50 to $150 on running expenses alone!

And remember that Dodge is a Six—more cylinders would naturally mean more expense. And Dodge carries no surplus weight. There's less weight per horsepower. That's important, because every extra pound means extra gas!

This great new Six is a product of Dodge precision methods, built by veteran Dodge craftsmen in the big, modern Dodge plant—a division of Chrysler Motors. Go to your Dodge dealer—now—and get the facts about this "Show-Down" Plan.

GET THIS "SHOW-DOWN" SCORE CARD FREE

Ask the dealer for a copy of the Dodge "Show-Down" score card. It's free, and you're under no obligation. Take it home with you. With nothing but your *own* common sense to guide you, you'll get the whole story in plain black-and-white.

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WITH PATENTED FLOATING POWER — 115-INCH WHEELBASE

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Dame Nature Brings Back "Dollar Wheat"

Scorching Weather in the Mid-West Sends Crop Forecasts Downward and Buying Upward as Government's Acreage Production Program Takes Shape and Nations Debate Cooperation

ONLY a few weeks ago Senator Capper from wheat-growing Kansas was making bold to predict dollar wheat by the end of the year.

And now the goal is achieved in a stampede of buying on the grain exchanges, following three months of quietly advancing prices.

The first sale at a dollar was made at Fort Worth, Texas. The next morning May wheat opened at $1.01 in Chicago, one of the biggest days in the recent history of the Chicago wheat pit.

As the other grains go up with wheat, market writers reflect that altho the dollar goal is reached while our own and other Governments are planning artificial price stimulation, no one but nature is actually responsible. The price rise led to postponement of international action on wheat-acreage reduction in London, but our Government went right ahead and put the new processing tax of thirty cents a bushel on wheat, effective July 9.

Dry June weather, above all else, is accountable for downward revisions of crop forecasts which push wheat prices to levels unattained for years. Major crop failures are in sight. And so, as Owen L. Scott writes in Chicago for the Consolidated Press, "dollar wheat and sixty-cent corn will come back under the stimulus of a baking sun that has burned up fields, and in a short time has turned a mountainous surplus of wheat into a probably very useful store."

Heat and Drought Hit Crops

Mr. Scott particularizes:

"Drought, persisting since last fall, has destroyed much of the winter wheat crop. A yield of 300,000,000 bushels, compared with a normal 600,000,000 bushels, is probable.

"Blistering heat, coupled with drought in parts of South Dakota and North Dakota, is periling the spring wheat crop. It already has cut the prospective yield of around 225,000,000 bushels to well under 200,000,000 bushels. Grasshoppers and drought in the Canadian West add to the bullish picture of that territory.

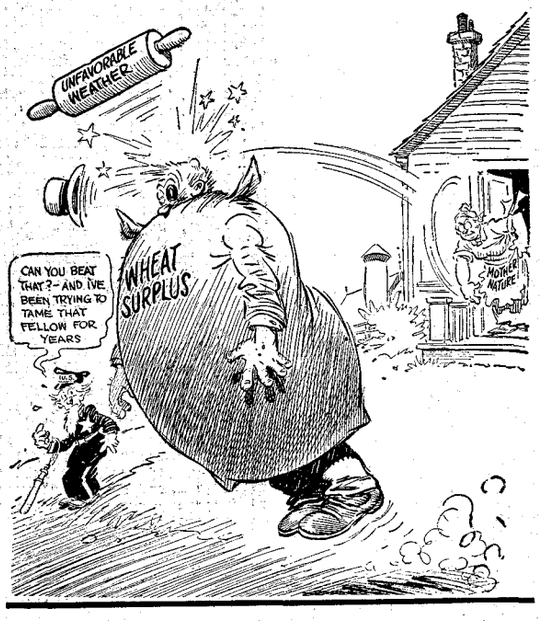
"This same heat and dry weather has destroyed much of the oats in several areas, and has played hob with barley and rye.

"Corn thus far has been little damaged, but unless given relief soon in the form of rain and cooler weather, the blistering heat will be expected to cut into the yield in districts where subsoil moisture is deficient.

"Thus the price objective of farm relievers has just about been obtained without any relief, except that given by the weather."

What Becomes of the Surplus

Crop failures, while bringing higher prices to many individual farmers, have not usually been good for general business or even for the farmers. Such things in the past have usually meant hard times for the farming regions and a slowing up of purchases by farmers. But this year, as Mr. Scott points out, the picture changes:



IT'S ALL IN KNOWING HOW

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

"Now the country is burdened by heavy surplus supplies of grains carried over from past seasons. There is a vast hoard of 350,000,000 bushels of wheat, which now might come in handy. The country may produce only about 500,000,000 bushels this year and consume 650,000,000 bushels, thus eating up much of the surplus.

"As a result, what looked like a worthless surplus may turn out to be worth $350,000,000. Also a 500,000,000-bushel crop at $1 a bushel gives the farmer a bigger return than an 800,000,000-bushel crop selling at twenty-five or thirty-five cents a bushel, as in the past two years."

Kansas, the leading wheat-growing State, has been particularly hard hit, so the Boston *News Bureau* informs us:

"The average crop for the five-year period from 1926 to 1930 was 156,000,000 bushels; official estimates as of June 1 placed the crop at 56,700,000, and unofficial sources since then have indicated the total may fall below the 1917 harvest of 42,000,000 bushels, which would be the smallest on record in the present century. Premature harvests in parts of the State report yields of seven to eight bushels to the acre where fifteen were expected. Farther south in the Texas Panhandle, yields of as low as two bushels to the acre have been reported where five were anticipated."

Prospects of international agreement on wheat-acreage reduction please editors in the agricultural States. That London parley "may fail to stabilize currencies or tear down tariff walls," but, concludes the St. Joseph *News-Press*, if it can restore order to the chaotic wheat-growing and marketing industry, it will not have met in vain.

Wheat's International Rôle

One of the most famous of living Kansans and one of the country's great editors, William Allen White of the Emporia *Gazette*, is in London covering the conference. Reflecting on the prospect of a wheat-curtailment pact, he notes that the background from which it comes "is typical of the international background upon which every future agreement must be made." So Mr. White turns our minds to the international aspect of wheat, writing a dispatch for the North American Newspaper Alliance appearing in his own newspaper:

"In the great wheat-producing countries which are allied in this agreement, wheat is an export problem. The game there is for each country to sell abroad as much of its surplus wheat as possible.

"Not so the vast majority of European countries. In Europe wheat is first of all a military problem. No country can afford to be short on wheat in the event of war. The Swiss are virtually subsidizing wheat-growing at a price cost four times greater than the recent market price of the world. France is growing wheat behind its tariff barrier at absurdly high figures, as are Germany and Central Europe. Without wheat, armies can not fight, civilian populations can not live.

"More than that, in most European countries wheat is also a social problem. The peasantry of Europe is the bulwark of capitalist civilization against Communism. The property-owning peasant is instinctively conservative; but if the price of his wheat is reduced by competition with countries which can grow wheat at ridiculously small cost, agrarian unrest rises and menaces the established order.

"Hence the tariff barrier, embargoes, bilateral trade agreements which shut out the export surpluses of wheat from the western hemisphere and Australia.

"This wheat story illustrates admirably the differences that face any international conference. Thirty years ago an ambassador from any country spoke for all his people. To-day, when the nations face any problem, even so simple a problem as wheat, it is impossible for one man to speak for all of his country."

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Real-Estate Activity Runs In Fifteen-Year Cycles

EVERYTHING seems to run in cycles, and now we have the real-estate cycle. It is said to run for about fifteen years and is the result of definite trends affecting marriages, births, employment, building obsolescence. These cycles have been studied by Mr. Delbert S. Wenzlick, a leading St. Louis real-estate operator. He has been examining records as far back as 1868.

As he informed fellow real-estate men at a Chicago convention, he found that the long-term swing of real-estate activity, construction, foreclosures, rents and values forms a cycle so definite that it is not appreciably disturbed even by such a major phenomenon as the World War. He has discovered three such fifteen-year cycles in the last forty-five years, and he thinks we

IN THE MIDDLE

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

are now ready to begin a fourth. He is hopeful about the real-estate outlook because, "real estate has been frozen before and in due time it has thawed quickly." And maybe the biggest thaw we have ever had is just ahead of us.

The real-estate cycle is found to be more regular than most business cycles, and the ups and downs seem to occur simultaneously throughout the country. So Mr. Wenzlick thinks he is justified in taking his St. Louis figures as representative of nation-wide conditions. The factors of potential recovery now existing in St. Louis are said to be these: 20,000 delayed marriages, 20,000 doubled-up families, 70,000 homes over fifty years old, and 31,000 vacancies. At the end of the last cycle in 1918 there was considerably less piling up of potential demand in delayed marriages, doubled-up families and fifty-year-old homes.

The idea is advanced that real-estate potentialities should be measured by families, not by total population. And as the families are growing smaller it takes more homes to house the same population.

This investigator has noticed a regular cycle in birth-rate and marriage-rate:

In the period of the war marriages were increasingly below normal. The shortage in this period was a little over 4,000. In the five years immediately following, marriages approximated this same number above normal. In periods such as we have just come through marriages are delayed, apparently, not lost. They create a concealed, little understood, but most important potential demand, not only for housing but for furniture and many other lines. Their release will absorb most of our vacancies.

Then, in measuring the demand for new building, obsolescence must be considered. Assuming that the useful life of a residential building is fifty years, Mr. Wenzlick finds 70,000 obsolete housing units in St. Louis as compared with 50,000 at the corresponding point in the last cycle.

White Collar Man's Tax

REVISION of taxation methods will certainly be taken up seriously by Congress at the next session, especially in view of the Mitchell acquittal.

And the very first person to be considered is the man of moderate but fairly steady salary or wage. This is the man, as we read in the Boston *Banker and Tradesman*, who has been and still is bearing relatively the greatest tax burden. He can not make deductions for losses in security holdings, as bankers and other wealthy men can do. And yet this man has suffered just as much from the drop in values during the depression. If he owns real estate his taxes have risen. His salary, which is likely to be his only income, has been cut. This is the form his "loss" has taken. But it is not the kind of loss for which he can make a deduction. Indeed—

In most cases, as his salary has fallen off, his tax has been increased in one way or another, either by an increase in rate or by a lowering of the exemption bracket. Up to now he's taken this extra load rather cheerfully, but now, when he sees the authorities in conference over proposed changes in the tax laws, it is time for him to become vocal and insist that his own peculiar plight be recognized in whatever reforms are made.

Scaring Ourselves to Prosperity

A NEW definition of a managed economy is offered by a New York *Times* paragrapher. It is simply one in which "prosperity is maintained by giving people alternate mild cases of fits." We read:

If prices have to be raised, as every one wants to see them rise to-day, the idea is to frighten people away from the dollar and into buying goods by means of inflation. Many judges think that this process is now under way here.

When prices become too high, the people will presumably be frightened away from buying goods and into keeping dollars by doing something to gold or taxes or credit. The careful manager will see to it, of course, that it is only a mild scare in either case, and that it does not result in permanent jitters or panic.

The interesting thing is that for many years we have been taught that the greatest enemy of mankind is fear. Now people are to be frightened into being happy.

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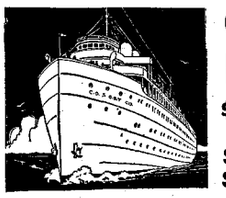

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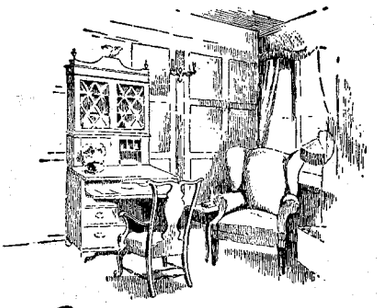

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

latitude; longitude.—"R. H. P.," Santa Maria de Dota, Costa Rica.—*Latitude* is the distance on the earth's surface north or south of the equator as measured by the angle from the geographical center of the earth. *Longitude* is distance east or distance west on the earth's surface as measured by the angle from the North or South Pole which the meridian through a place makes with some standard meridian. The meridian of Greenwich, England, has now been adopted with practical unanimity by all nations as the prime or first meridian, and is officially known as longitude 0°. *Longitude* is, therefore, measured to 180° east or 180° west of Greenwich. *Latitude* is measured from the equator which is 0°. Philadelphia, Madrid, and Peiping are each on a line parallel with the equator, and 40 degrees north of it, and are said to lie at 40° north latitude. As either pole is 90° distant from the equator, the greatest *latitude* a place can have is 90°.

precedence.—"H. H. M.," New Rochelle, N. Y.—This word is pronounced as if spelled *pri-si'dens*—first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police*, and *e* as in *get*. In England, the word is commonly pronounced as if spelled *press'i-dence*.

program; judgment.—"C. R. L." Fairfield, Ala.—*Program* was the accepted spelling of Scott and most of the earlier writers, and was always the preferred form in the United States. In England, the French influence led to the addition of the letters *-me*, and *programme* is there the accepted form, even tho *diagram* remains unchanged. An attempt was made in the early 18th century to change *anagram* to *anagramme*, in conformity with *programme*, but the older form resisted such a change. To-day, one sees *diagram*, *anagram*, *telegram*, and *programme*, the terminations of all being from the same Greek word.

The spelling *judgment* antedates by a few years the spelling *judgement*, both spellings going back about three hundred years. In England, the latter form is preferred; in America, the former. In either country the other spelling is a permissible alternate. This applies to other words as well, where the final *e* is (or is not) dropped before the termination *-ment*, as *acknowledgment*, *acknowledgement*, etc.

"Thanking you in advance."—To NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS.—The Lexicographer has received hundreds of inquiries with this closure. Aside from the disagreeable dangling participle, usually leaving an incomplete sentence, is the impossibility of being grateful for an act not yet performed. The old-fashioned, "I will thank you for your answer," is infinitely preferable; or, if that style seems out of step with modern business, "I shall be grateful for your reply."

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for JULY 8, 1933

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Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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a last minute reminder for VACATIONISTS!

Are you planning a vacation this year? Fine! It's a splendid investment in health! But remember that different cooking — different water — irregular hours will probably throw you "off-schedule" temporarily.

Ex-Lax is a pleasant, gentle laxative for every member of the family. It is the perfect laxative for vacation time — and every other time!

Ex-Lax is gentle because it doesn't gripe or upset digestion. Effective because it works *overnight without over-action.*

So if you're looking forward to happy vacation days — take this extra precaution: Take along a liberal supply of Ex-Lax. You'll find Ex-Lax is a mighty good traveling companion. Not bulky or messy. Easy to carry. At all drug stores in 10c and 25c sizes.

When Nature forgets — remember Ex-Lax!

A WORD OF CAUTION!

Success breeds envy! Beware of imitations of Ex-Lax! The names of some imitations *sound* like Ex-Lax! But there is only one *genuine* Ex-Lax. Watch for the exact spelling —E-X-L-A-X. Insist on getting Ex-Lax to make sure of getting Ex-Lax results!

keep "regular" with EX-LAX

THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Time to Duck.—"I see you advertised your saxophone for sale," said the friend.

"Yes," he sighed, "I saw my neighbor in the hardware store yesterday buying a gun."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Tip for Dad.—"Backache can easily be prevented," says an advertisement. All a man has to do when his wife looks meaningly at the lawn is to creep into the barn and remove a vital part of the lawn-mower. —*Humorist.*

Beats Rheumatism.—"My wooden leg pained me terribly last night."

"How's that?"

"My wife hit me over the head with it."—*Everybody's Weekly.*

Musical Rivals. — ERNIE—"My uncle can play the piano by ear."

GURNEY — "That's nothing. My uncle fiddles with his whiskers." —*American Boy.*

New Agricultural Problem.—The farmer's life is full of grief
And viewed with grave alarm—
He is so keen to get relief,
He has no time to farm.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Acid Test.—Undoubtedly there is something wrong with this 3.2 product when, after 60 days of it, nobody tries to sing "Good-Night Ladies," or step through a coal chute backward.—*Lexington (Ky.) Herald.*

One More Harp Player.—
He is pushing up daisies now with his toes
Raced a train to a crossing. Lost by a nose.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Getting to the Bottom of It.—Little Betty, watching the farm hands spreading out a stack of hay to dry, could contain her curiosity no longer, so she politely asked:

"Is it a needle you're looking for?"—*Washington Labor.*

Pass the Dust-pan.—From a divorce report: "Mr. M—— declared that he hadn't been married a month before she asked him to do the housework."

On the principle, we suppose, that a new groom sweeps clean.—*Boston Transcript.*

Angel's Visits.—
In every town in every state,
If patiently you will but wait,
You'll hear the natives proudly say,
"Mrs. Roosevelt was here one day."
—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Tweet! Tweet!—An actress, out with a road show, when she retired on the last night in April left an early call order with the girl at the telephone desk.

"To catch a train?" asked the girl pleasantly.

"For what other reason does one leave an early call?"

"Oh, sometimes one is to be queen of the May," suggested the girl, still pleasantly.—*Boston Transcript.*

"She hooked him on the pier last night."
"Oh? Well, I think she should have thrown him back!"
—*The Humorist* (London)

Alphabetical Goose-Step. — In their efforts to "purge" Germany of everything Jewish, and to establish the "purity" of German Speech, the Nazis are even censoring telephone spelling. For a long time, when it was necessary to spell a name, operators said D for David, S for Samuel, and Z for Zacharias. They have been instructed not to use Jewish names for this purpose, but to say, instead, D for Deutschland, S for Siegfried, and Z for Zeppelin.—*London Answers.*

Professional Compliment.—Two expert pickpockets were strolling along the road together.

Every now and then one of them would stop, take out his watch and look at it.

His companion began to get annoyed.

"I say, Jim," he said, "what's up with you? Why d'yer keep looking at your ticker? Ain't it going, or something?"

"I'm not looking at it to see the time," said the other; "I'm looking at it to make sure that it's still there!"—*London Answers.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Wedding Feast.—COOK-FISH—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth King Fish to Mr. Walter Allison Cook took place on Saturday morning.

Strictly Modernistic. — The bride was nattily attired in a biege gown with brown assessments and hat to match.—*Rhode Island paper.*

Grand Old Samurai Chivalry. — A Chinese communiqué said that Chinese losses totaled 99 killed and wounded and claimed that the Japanese had added thanks to the instruments of war they have been using.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Speaking of Those Hinges.—Citizens were still panting Saturday night when at 8 P.M. the thermometer still showed 799 degrees.—*Wisconsin paper.*

How Many Chicks?—Wanted—Man to lay about 600 sq.ft. concrete driveway, labor only, will swap baby or started chicks. — *Tampa Morning Tribune.*

Pastorale.—Mrs. H. C. Martin of 225 Eighth Street had as her guests yesterday Mrs. C. E. Hoss and Miss Nellie Cowe, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.—*Troy Times.*

Sky Pilot's Job.—
OBITUARY
The following routings for long-distance trips are prepared by the Binghamton Automobile club.—*Binghamton paper.*

Referred to the Birth-Control League. —Providence, Utah—A sow belonging to Alvin Stauffer gave birth to 181 pigs, but could accommodate 12, so the remainder were fed from bottles equipped with rubber nipples.

Fine Fella.—The Libera Line motor-ship *Fella* arrived from Mediterranean ports in command of Captain Antonio Dodero, youthful Genoa mariner, said to be a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, who will be remembered here as former commander of the *Fella's* sister ship, the *Cellina.*—*San Francisco paper.*

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